PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,416—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
25th Feb.	PERSIA	7961	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6923	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7923		
23th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6810
1st April	PERSIA	7961		
8th "	ARCADIA	6923	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7917		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7913
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6923	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7923		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

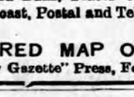
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	3rd March 1905,
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

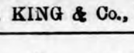
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb, 1905,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	25th	February
ARABIA	G. Read	3923	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	5	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5	4th	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5		
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	5		
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5		

The advertised rates
R. L. S. N. Co.'s st
For rates
Steward

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

M. D. URABIN,
GLASS WORKS,
GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED.
'LIGHT OF ASIA
AND
'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"
SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH
REAL HAVANAHS
COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!
Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do.	5	10

FOR ... OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA
... STANES & CO.
... EE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

FLAT WATCHES.
THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.
Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.
VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS
in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Buildings pay a visit to the
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ICE PUDDINGS
SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

WAR NEWS.
THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

DIABETES of any STAGE and STANDING will be cured by our specific. S. SUBBA RAO Esq., Bombay, writes :—"Having seen an Advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette," I tried your specific for
DIABETES.
By God' blessing and your medicine, I am perfection cured."
Price Rs. 3. For detailed account of TREATMENT and TESTIMONIALS please address
J. C. MOOKERJEE & Co.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS, RANGHA (BENGAL)

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C.C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

2ND BATTALION A. P. W. O. YORKSHIRE REGT.

A GRAND.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

WILL BE HELD ON THE

25TH, 27TH AND 28TH FEBRUARY,

Commencing at 9-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—4 Rs., 3 Rs. and 2 Rs.

Front Seats, 5 Rs., on TUESDAY, 28th.

Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform half-price to 3rd Seats

Passes for 3 Nights (not transferable).

Front Seats .....Rs. 10 0
Second „ ..... „ 7 8

Plan and Tickets 1st and 2nd Seats at MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., after Tuesday, Programme will be published later.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN S. S. "FILIPPO ARTELLI," Tons 5,820, WILL SAIL from Bombay within the first Week of March, for TRIESTE and VENICE direct.

Saloon Passage..... Rs. 300.

Apply to the AGENT, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. for Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG ...	2085	Ibie	23rd Feb. 1905.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2086	Ahrens.....	13th March 1905
S. S. SOMALI.....	2655	Volkertsen...	23rd March 1905

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay. 8th January, 1905.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 2 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA, Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1905, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

(1). To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee for the year 1904.

(2). To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

(3). To confirm the following addition to the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber :—

"The Committee shall have power to authorise the expenditure out of the funds belonging to the Chamber, in each and every year of any sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rupees Three Thousand for any purpose or purposes which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Chamber."

(4.) To appoint Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1905.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON, Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th February, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI MANECKBAI, wife of JAWAJEE NUSSERWANJEE KOTWAL, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Koras land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road near the Elphinstone Road station in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 407 and 583, New No 12444, Old survey No ( ), and New Survey No 1-1922, and by the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality, under Ward No 501, and Street No 963, Elphinstone Road, and bounded as follows, i.e on or towards the east by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on or towards the West by the property of Pandoo Mali, on or towards the South by the property of Pascoal Louis, and on or towards the South by a Public Passage,—Dated this 21st day of February, 1905.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO. Purchaser Attorneys.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will be held at its Registered Office No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1905, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for passing the two Resolutions, copy whereof has been forwarded to the Shareholders.

Should the Resolution II (as to the alteration of the Articles of Association of the Company), be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

By Order.
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY, Manager.
Bombay, 17th day of February, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1905 for the SUPPLY of TWO HUNDRED PAIRS of BULLOCKS, as under :—

One hundred and twenty pairs of Bullocks of the size of 12-2 hands and upwards and eighty pairs of Bullocks of the size of 12 to 12-2 hands.

The Bullocks should not be over seven years of age and should be in sound condition. Only such of the animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other officer as may be deputed by him will be accepted.

The examination and selection of the animals will be made either at Poona or Kirkee or at Bombay and if the examination and selection is made either at Poona or Kirkee the Contractor shall arrange to despatch to Bombay at his own cost and risk such of the bullocks as have been approved by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other officer as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the place for the collection and examination of bullocks should be made by the Contractor. The number of bullocks collected for examination should not at any time be less than fifty pairs. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhobiwada ground. The whole supply shall be made within three months of the date on which the intimation of acceptance of the Tender is given to the Tenderer. The Health Officer will arrange the dates of examination and selection of bullocks.

A deposit of Rs. 730 (seven hundred and thirty) to bear no interest must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. The amount will in the case of successful Tenderer be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on this contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. HARVEY, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1905.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. MRS. L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION : CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

AND EVERY EVENING AT 9-15,

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS OF THE GRANDEST AND BEST TENTED SHOW EVER PROJECTED.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Undoubtedly to most Brilliant Programme ever presented in a Circus here

INCLUDING THE GREATEST PERFORMING ANIMALS ON EARTH.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

PRICES.	Rs.	as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24	0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle...	4	0
Chairs on raised platform	3	0
2nd Chairs	2	0
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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

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2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage, Special Branch, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. One-hundred and forty to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I. M. &c., Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay 20th, February, 1905.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	...
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 9	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	2	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Glenely 2659 tons Captain A Hart arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Grantley Hall 2583 tons, Captain J C Jenet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Corfe Castle 2953 tons Captain W Nutman, sailed yesterday for Baltimore with a general cargo,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2844 tons, Captain E W Peck, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Dunblane, 2402 tons, Captain W Martin, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra 3496 tons, Captain T Johnston arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Terrier 1008 tons Captain H Nilsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, via Singapore, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Clydesdale 2295 tons, Captain A Lundberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr W H Lilley as a passenger.

THE steamer Folgate, 2307 tons Captain G H Cheshire, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain W Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and Mrs Yonge and two daughters and 287 deck passengers,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1368 tons Captain G Tipper will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs J P Vaughan, Mr L Sale Mr A Middleton, Mr W H Belfor, and 65 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS

THE P and O Company steamer Nubia, 7844 tons, Captain F N Tillard will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australia mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr T Thomas Mr J B Lane, Mr R Lats, Mrs A P Robinson, Mr F C Penfield Mr M Sebramovitz, Mr Sutarifa and Mr H Pedorson. For Singapore—Mr Jehangir Muncherjee For Sydney Mr E C Willoughby. For Hongkong—Mr D. Essoofaily, Mr H B Darnell and Mr C C McLennan. For Shanghai—Mr H W D Shallard, Mr H A Irani, Mr H Rustom. For Melbourne—Mr L C Hoyle.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bqne)	414	Boulton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130		Cracknl		W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara	1350		Tipper		M M & Co
Macedonia	5245	Bennett	London		P & O Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			T M and Co
Nawab	1911	Thomas	Calcutta		T M & Co
Warora	2855				M M & Co
Grantley Hall	2583	Jenet			J M & Co
Terrier	1008	Nielson			F F C & Co
Clydesdale	2295	Lundberg			M M & Co
Dunblane	2402	Martin			
Obra	3476	Johnston			M M & Co
Welsh Prince	3218	Eaull			W & A Graham & Co
R I M S Canning					R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Nubia	3344	Tillard	Shanghai	21-2 P & O Co
B	Sehonfels	3790	Denkor	K'chi	1-3 Glade & Co
C & R	Sawada	2124	Hill	Zanzibar	23-2 M M & Co
D & E	Clan Buchanan	1917	Main	Kobe	22-2 E Tajbhoy
F	O Macdonald	3112	Haywood	L'pool &c	27-2 F M & Co
H	Arbistan	1819	Bhanlt	Kurrachi	25-2 E Latham & Co
K	Clan Mackenzie	1839	Leslie	Kobe	28-2 F Muir & Co
N	Corfe Castle	2953	Matiran	Baltimore	21-2 R A Willis
O	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Zanzibar	23-2 A Strandy
Q	Falls of Keltie	2150	King	Garston	23-2 T Morrison & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Kaveri	553	Fakeera	B'negar		21-2 Shpd & Co
Courland	700	Ebrahim	Gulf		22-2 Shpd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	K'chi		24-2 Shpd & Co

P. DOCK M. DRY DOCK.

Glineleg		Hart	Kobe		4-3 T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Masella	2250	Thomson	Liverpool	25-2	W & A G & Co
5	Phadwell	2892	Tointon	Hull	25-2	M M & Co
7	Imperatrix	2 53	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-3	A L & N Co
9	Tilippo Artelli	3782		Trieste	5 3	T M & Co
10&11	Othello	3367	Bradley	Karachi	25-2	F Muir & Co
12	Persia	4198		Hangplon	Aden 25-2	P & O Co
16	Birdoswald	2608	Craig	London	25-2	T Morrison & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Linga		N F	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Obra s	Johnston	Calcutta, Feb 8
	Dunblane s	Martin	Calcutta, Feb 8
	Clydes ale s	Lundberg	London, Jan 14
20	Terrier s	Nilsen	Bangkok, Feb 2
	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste, Feb 3
	Grantley Hall s	Jenet	Cardiff, Jan 18
	Folgate s	Cheshire	Cardiff
	Dwarka s	Carey	Karachi

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Corfe Castle s	Nutman	Baltimore

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Goalpara, Tipper, for Persian Gulf
" Nubia, Tillard, for Shanghai
" Warora, Peck, for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Glenely, for China, &c
" Clydesdale, for Antwerp, &c
" Clan Mackenzie, for China, &c
" Welsh Prince, for Antwerp, &c
" Ormidale, for China, &c
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
13	Baron Fairlie	Calcutta
14	Liebenfels	Middlesbro'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left London on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of 17th instant.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 18.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Marseilles, on Saturday the 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Trieste, left Karachi on the afternoon of the 19th instant and may be expected here on the 21st instant in the afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Moravia, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 19th instant and may be expected here on or about the 2nd March.

The same Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 19th inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. GUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, February 21, 1905.

The Squadron will parade on the Sands opposite Church Gate Station on Friday the 24th instant at 6-45 a.m. punctually for Regimental Drill with H E the Governor's Body Guard.

Dress:—Drill Order, Khaki.

All Members are requested to attend including Saiestes detachment and Pony Troop.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, February 21, 1905.

1. "E" Company (Cyclists will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at 8 p.m for Semaphore Signalling.

Members of other Companies are also invited to attend.

2 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

By Order,
G. D. PRICK, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, February 21, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—Tuesday (to-day) at 9 p.m. Colaba North Fort 6" B L Gun Drills.

Thursday 8-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.

No 2 Company—Thursday 9 p.m.—Colaba North Fort for 6" B L Gun Drills.

E E Coy—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. for Technical Instructions at Middle Ground on the undermentioned dates:—

Tuesday 21st instant — Wednesday 22nd instant
Thursday 23rd instant — Friday 24th instant
Saturday 25th instant

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE late Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, who recently died at the age of twenty, was very unhappy in her married life. As a child of eighteen she was persuaded to marry the Grand Duke, who is extremely wealthy and who was certainly very much in love with her, but the Princess did all she could escape from the fate she dreaded. On the evening before the marriage, says "Vanity Fair," she declared she would not marry him, and it was not until after the German Emperor had reasoned with her for two hours that she at last consented to fulfil her promise.

"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ... £90 5-16 = + 1-16
3 " Rentes ... £100 = unchanged
3 1-2 do, Indian (Sterling Loan ... £108 1-4 = — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £66 1-16 = unchanged

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 28 1-16 = do
2 months hence ... 27 11-16 = do
Spot in New York ... 61 1-8 = — 1-8

EXCHANGE—
Paris cheques ... 25·20 = unchanged
Berlin ... 20·48 1-2 = + 1-2
New York Demand ... 4·81 1-2 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent = nchanged
3 months' eight Bank Bills ... 2 1-2 per cent = + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 2 1-4 per cent = unchanged
4 " " Fine Trade Bills ... 2 3-4 per cent = do
6 months' eight Fine Trade Bills ... 3 per cent = do

LITERAGE—
Day to day loans ... 2 5-8 per cent = — 1-8
7 day marked loans ... 2 3-4 per cent = unchanged
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,000,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 J.-F., done firm.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 1-4 J.-F., buyers
White Karachi 30 1-4 J.-F., sellers } firm
Red Karachi 29 5-8 J.-F. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 5-8 F.-M, nominal firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian dull. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·29 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500. Imports 6,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·12 +4	4·14 +4	4·15 +3
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·16 +4	4·17 +4	4·17 +3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·18 +4	4·18 +3	4·18 +3

Receipts at U S Ports ... 21,000
Do. last year ... 11,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000
Do do Continent ... 34,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 8·15 + 25
Futures, month of March ... 7·34 + 30
Do. do. July ... 7·70 + 17

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 7 3-4 + 1-8
Futures, month of May ... 7·61 + 26
Do. do. Aug. ... 7·69 + 25
Tone at close ... steady.

* Futures advanced owing to Bull support and short covering.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	943,000
Afloat American	140,000
Stock in London	12,000
Total visible supply	3,060,000—200,000
Do do East Indian	142,000
Quantity in sight	9,300,000 +110,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 18th February, 1905:—

Cotton	15,617 bales.
Wheat	2,121 cwts.
Linseed	13,405 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,242 "
Gingellyseed	9,659 "
Poppyseed	474 "
Groundnuts	2,118 "
Castorseed	3,409 "
Rice	12,951 "
Myrabollams	2,917 "
Cottonseed	6,494 "
Mowrahseed	18 "
Gram	2,108 "
Jeowar	7,350 "
Maize	2 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion ... Rs. 15,75,536
Ex s s "Persia" from London.

BOMBAY, FEB. 20.

Exchange—Tone quieter.

Bank T. T. ... 1s. 4 1-16d to 1-32d
Bank Demand ... 1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do ... 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do ... 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ... 187
Shanghai 30 do do ... 189
Japan 30 do do ... 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash ... 98·9
1st Settlement 1st March ... 98·9

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th February	7	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 30 lakhs up.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone firm.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	6 0 0
Forward ... April-May	6 8 6

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 13 0
Do Forward April-May	5 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6 0 0
Do Forward April-May	6 7 0

Poppyseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	6 12 0
Forward April-May...	7 6 0

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	28 8 0
Forward April-May ...	30 0 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandesh Ready Rs.	44 =
15 per cent Mixed ...	42-8 to 43
50 per cent. " ...	40-8 to 41
Black Kutnee " ...	34-0

WHEAT.—Tone.

White Delhi Wheat Feb.	4 10 0
Do do April-May	4 10 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—steady.
Estimated sales ... bales 10,000
Imports ... do. 6,000

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April	April-May
4·18 +4	4·18 +4	4·19 +4
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·20 +4	4·21 +4	4·21 +4
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·22 +4	4·22 +4	4·22 +4

COTTON.—The market has been active to-day with a good enquiry for ready cotton from mills and shipping houses, more especially for all good stapled descriptions. Prices have advanced about Rs. 2 to 4 per candy. At the close the tone is slightly easier.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

			Ready
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	175	164	25 Feb
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	179	169	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	179	169	do
Oomrawatee (deespta) (M.-G.)	187	181	do
Khandeish do.	176	170	do
Jalgaon do	178	172	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do. do. / Akola do. do. do.	187	181	do
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	195	189	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	190	184	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	194	188	do
Broach (M.-G.)	213	208	do
Do. do	213	15-25	March
Dharwar (S.-G)	199	25	May
Westerns	190		do

INDIA AND FRENCH SUGAR.

The Paris Correspondent of "Commercial Intelligence" writes:—

In its issue of January 11, "Commercial Intelligence, pointed out that the Indian differential tariff on sugar had had the desired effect, and had almost entirely put a stop to the import into India of German and Austro-Hungarian sugar, while the imports of sugar from England and Java had largely increased. Quite so. It is true, as pointed out, that from Austria and Germany had been, metaphorically speaking, kicked out of India: but strange to say, French sugar—sugar actually made at Paris, has since the Brussels Convention became operative, wriggled in. On this new development let M. L Vossion, Consul of France at Bombay, speak, for himself, "The importation of French sugar into India, writes he in a recent report, after a long interruption, due to fiscal causes, has recommenced, and henceforth we may hope to see a part of our surplus production sold in this great market. Then come some particulars respecting this new invasion. The first consignment; states the French Consul consisted of 20,000 bags, sent by a Paris firm. The sugar sold well, at the rate of 12 rupees 8 annas per, cwt.: which is equivalent to 42 1-2 francs per 100 kilogrammes—a price higher than that paid in London at the same time a rise having taken place during the last six weeks.

That the French Consul thinks a permanent trade in sugar may be established between France and India is evident from the advice he gives as to the manner in which it should be packed for the Indian market. Use two bags, states he, let the outside bag be new and large enough to entirely enclose the inner bag containing the merchandise. Let it be well sewn and its marks very distinct so that they may be easily seen. If our merchants, states M. Vossion in conclusion, conform to these recommendations, there is every reason to hope that they will find a sure market in India, and I am pleased to announce the beginning of what promises well for the future.

AN IMMENSE CONSUMPTION.

This recent introduction of French sugar into India is of course, but a beginning. What proportions it may take in the future it is impossible to say. But then, the potentialities of the Indian sugar market are immense. Sugar forms no inconsiderable part of the daily food of all who can afford to buy it. The natives do not use it in tea or coffee, for millions of them never taste either of these; but they make sugar into every imaginable kind of sweetmeat, of which in tens of thousands of cases they make a good square meal. People who have never been to India have very little conception of the amount of sugar in various forms consumed in India. Take but one example. Look at the sugar consumed at weddings, where perhaps, a hundred guests are entertained for a fortnight at a time, for no matter how poor a native family may be, it generally comes out very strong in the sugar line, even if debts, which perhaps may take years to pay, may be incurred in doing so. I repeat the potentialities of the Indian sugar market are immense. But who, in India, two years ago, would have ever dreamed of receiving, via Bombay, sugar made in the suburbs of Paris? The Brussels Sugar Convention has, indeed proved a surprise packet. But are we at the end of these surprises? I think not.

FRENCH TRADE WITH BOMBAY.

While upon the question of French trade with India, I may mention that in a report, dated two months ago, M. Vossion points out that during the last four years the commercial exchanges between France and Bombay have gone up by leaps and bounds—nearly doubled. What are the facts? The average value of the trade between Bombay and France for the seven years ended March 3 1901, was but 52,870,000 francs, while the average for the three years ending March 31. 1904, was 87,587,000 francs. The value of the imports from France during these last three years increased by 36 per cent., while during the same period the exports from Bombay to France increased 24 per cent.,—the total trade during 1903-1904 being valued at 98,493,000 francs. And the movement—the increase of French experts continues for the French Consul states, "During the fiscal year 1904-1905, according to the figures in my possession, the value of the trade between France and Bombay has, during the first seven and-a-half months of the year exceeded 100 millions francs. Well may the French Consul state; it is a result of which our commerce may rejoice, and which by following the same procedure may become permanent and even still improved. I have but one remark to make on this statement, and that is to ask whether this increase in the value of goods received from France has been at the expense of British products?

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Contested Chambers.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Order.

455-01—J P Dastur for pauper Pirajee Binba vs Laxman Haivote—K J Billimoria.

30,04—Jamsetjee and R—Caminath Babin Bhoir vs Aimant Balkrishna Pai and another—Chitnis and M (for dismissal).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

382-01—Payne and Co—Dr Leo gems others vs The Aesien Gessels chaft fur Amtine Fabrikation—Smetham and B and N Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

462-04—Dikshit and S—Manockbai widow vs Mulji Haridas and another Unvala and P.

861,04—Kanga and P—Jamsedji Sorabjee Entry vs Cooverji Dadabhoy Tavaria and another—J P Dastur and Balkrishna V N K.

873,04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurji Hormusji Mistry vs Co-sajt Nowroji Gheewala.

26,05—Ardeir H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji.

52,05—Meganial J and G—Dharamsey Assco and another vs Rahanbhai Fakir Mahomed and another.

63-05—Bicknell M and R—Dossabhoy Merwanjee vs Shabhukundas Atmaram, Mr. Anant Ganesh Sathe, M.A., the Principal of the Society's schools, read an address embodying facts relating to the foundation of the institution, the splendid educational work, it has done since its inception and the pecuniary and other help it has received from the wealthy people of this City. Mr. P. B. Shungne, B. A., LL. B., having addressed the meeting dwelling on the advantages of education and the necessity for native gentlemen to come forward to help the institution with liberal donations, the Chairman delivered an instructive and impressive speech, thanking the gentlemen who always take deep interest in the welfare of the institution, specially Sardar Bivalkar for his kind cooperation with the Society, and for his presentation to them of a building for the accommodation of its schools at Girgaum. He also spoke encouraging words to the pupils, and complimented the teaching staff on the excellent work they did last year, as evidenced by the results achieved by a number of the students in the University School, Final and the other examinations. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

76,05—Tyabji D and Co—Meherally Mooraj vs Sakerkhanoo bai—In person.

77,04—Mansukhlal J and H—Valabhdas Meghji vs Manaji Krishna-ji and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal:

Long Causes.

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co—Part heard

117,04—Bhalshunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Moughilal Madhowji and K—Part heard

395—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard

783-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M

785-04—Payne and Co—Bunsraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dhanrey—Little and Co

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co

838,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

247-01—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhandas Guggor—Payne and Co.

Before The Prothonotary.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

5,05—In person—Matubai widow vs Curson Umersey—Bai and Motathoy.

NASR-ULLAH KHAN, whom our friend the Amir has charged with the entertainment of the British Mission at Kabul, evinced some rather singular notions of the entertaining, when he was in England, some years ago, at Holford House. He was taken to the variety exhibition, and left in the middle of the performance. He was haled to the Opera, "which the same he did not understand" at all. But, when he was left to himself, he did find one entertainment that interested him, and kept an official dinner waiting while he sat, in a Royal carriage, to see a Punch's show.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—February 11, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Gerald M Butler, Alliance Bank, of a daughter.

SMITH—February 8, at Sitapore, the wife of Mr H P Smith, Kathgodam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NEAME—ATKINSON—February 3, By special license, at the Old Church Mission Rev. Calcutta, by the Rev Morton, E Neame, to Zoe Atkinson, from Lahore.

PECTORAL
COUGH SYRUP.

An efficient and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, &c. Its effects are immediate in dissolving and expelling the congealed Phlegm.

DIRECTIONS,

One or two tea-spoonfuls every 3 or 4 hours.

Re 1 per bottle.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 0-19m., 0-35s. Low water, 6-27m. 6-33s.
First Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, 3 p.m.
City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Bombay University Convocation, 5-15 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Fizgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p m.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mymonabee, a Mahomedan girl, aged nine years, residing with her parents at Carrol Road, died on Sunday from burns which she had received about five days ago. It appears that the girl was playing about in the house, when a naked kerosine oil lamp accidentally fell on her and set her clothes on fire. She was burnt all about her body. Some native remedies were tried, but she did not recover and died.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee, of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., for the month of January 1905:—The Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund, Rs. 100-0-8, anonymous 11 warm coats and 12 cotton banians, and Messrs. Soonderji Devchand, Govindji Bharmal, Palan Vira, Dulabhdass Haricband and Goculdass Dayaram, sweets.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Reichstag, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Thursday the 23rd instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE HORSE SHOW.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Fy. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 4 p. m. to-day —

March of the Furs		Sullivan
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Supte
Fantasia	A Burlesque	Kappy
Selection	A Country Girl	Mascotte

DHARIWAL
BLANKETS.
HORSE, BED AND ARMY
DHARIWAL
SUITINGS,
FLANNEL, WORSTED
and PUTTOO.
DHARIWAL
COSTUME
CLOTHS.
BROADCLOTHS,
CASHMERE and SERGE.
DHARIWAL
SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
ALL NECESSARIES
ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR
MONEY IN THE WORLD.

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WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW
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UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TUESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1905.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY at 3-15 P.M., precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.
2. The Fellows are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY by 4-45 P.M.
3. VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5 P.M.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A.,
University Registrar,
Bombay, 20th February, 1905.

DE DION BOUTON MOTOR CARS.

AS SOLE OWNERS of the agency rights of Messrs. DE DION BOUTON & CIE., OF PUTEAUX we have APPOINTED the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, our SOLE REPRESENTATIVES as per agreement.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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INDIAN CIGARS
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THE MAN WHO KNOWS
the good and the bad points
of all
TYPEWRITERS
buys
the
REMINGTON.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
COMPANY.
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VICTORIA AERATED
WATERS.
ESTABLISHED 1882.
PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Baudra.
Try our SODA, it is the best.
The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.
MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him
CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

BLÜTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLÜTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLÜTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1905.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

IT is the boast of the Administration of the United Provinces that the last official year witnessed progressive improvement in the material condition of the people. The extention of cultivation was continuous and the depressed tracts shared in the general prosperity of the year. The number of live-stock in the hands of the people rose greatly and plough cattle increased most in the districts which were recently suffering from depression—another illustration of the phenomenal recuperative power of the ryot of this country. The volume of external trade of the Provinces continued to expand, though lower prices reduced the profits of the cultivator. Wages remained at a high level owing to manufacturing activity and a liberal expenditure on public works; and easy prices benefited the labouring classes. Evidence of growing prosperity appears in the record receipts from Excise and Forests, in the expansion of Municipal revenues and in the very noticeable lull in crime. There are also indications that the relations between landlord and tenant are returning to a more satisfactory condition. But the history of the year's administration had one sombre feature, the lamentable rise in the total mortality and the spread of plague. At the time the report was compiled there was no sign of abatement, indeed, the epidemic appeared to be gathering strength and had penetrated with a few exceptions into every district of the Provinces. No effort is spared to provide medical relief and the attendance at hospitals in spite of the prevalence of plague, is regarded as a sign that the people appreciate their good work. An active policy of sanitation is being pursued in all large cities as part of the programme of plague prevention. Comprehensive schemes of drainage and sewerage have been pressed on in Lucknow, Benares and Cawnpore, and in 1903 a special grant of two lakhs of rupees was made to the poorer Municipalities and large towns to enable them to carry out urgent sanitary improvements. The Municipalities have been relieved of all police charges and their resources have been considerably strengthened. There are also signs that interest in sanitation is growing, though slowly, and in several instances the special grants have been supplemented by local subscriptions.

Progress with settlement work is recorded, and it is shown that increasing attention is being paid to the maintenance of the land records and the work of the department is steadily improving. Much, however, remains to be done, especially in the eastern districts, to bring the official revenue accounts into accord with the actual distribution of the demand among the co-sharers. The subject is found to be one of great difficulty and complexity and is engaging the attention of the Board of Revenue. Hitherto a weak point in the land records system has been the inadequate amount of testing done by superior officers. To a large extent this is said to be unavoidable, as heavy case work during the camping season curtails the time available for executive duties. A remedy is, however, now being found in some districts by strengthening the staff during the cold weather, and in some others by placing Assistant Collectors on special duty for land record work. The history of the year in the Court of Wards was on the whole satisfactory. A third member was added to the Board, and this enabled it to devote close and more continuous attention to the working of the department, and the administration in nearly every district showed improvement. In some districts, irregularities in accounts revealed themselves under audit. The history of the agricultural banks, started in the estates, was largely one of failure. A few showed vitality, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board of Revenue that a single successful bank managed by its own office-bearers is of far greater value as an object lesson than a number of struggling institutions dependent for their existence on the exertions of Court of Wards officials.

The Tenancy Act came into force sometime before the year reported upon commenced. But we find that the statistics of Rent Law litigation in the province of Agra during the year under review, the first full year of the operation of the Act, are particularly interesting. It is regarded as unfortunate that the absence of a suitable standard of comparison makes it difficult to gauge the effects of the new legislation, but it is, nevertheless, clear that both suits for arrears of rent and for ejectment are largely above the normal level, and that the area held under seven-year leases is exceedingly small. The object of the new Act was to secure to tenants some fixity of tenure by the acquisition of rights of occupancy or by the grant of leases for a long term, and it cannot be said that so far the results are encouraging. If the landlords find, says the compiler of the report, as appears possible, that they can make ejectment effective by keeping tenants out of possession for a year, the state of the tenants will be worse than before the Act was passed. It is felt to be clearly desirable that long-term leases should be encouraged and if the provisions of sections 67 and 68 of the Act are found to deter landlords from granting them, the policy of those provisions will have to be reconsidered as well as the policy of section 58, which allows the ejectment of tenants not holding under a lease. In Oudh, the number of ejectment suits has fallen and litigation has returned to a more normal level. The new Act has, however, seriously increased the business coming before the Revenue Courts. In spite of a fall in the number of contested cases, the report shows that work in the headquarters Courts has not only become heavier and more complicated, but also falls at an inconvenient season when executive duties make large demands on the time of district officers. In several districts the staff had to be temporarily strengthened; and unless litigation diminishes, it is felt that some permanent increase, not only in the district but also in the clerical staff, may be necessary. Further legislation—the Encumbered Estates and the Alienation of Land Acts—has been passed with a view to relieving proprietors of their debts and restricting their powers of transfer, and what the results of their legislation are likely to be the report contains no prophecy, but it is remarked that the start, so far, has been promising.

WHAT IS BRANDY? THERE is a popular idea, which in this country survives even the experience of cheap concoctions retailed in the bazaars, that brandy, if pure, must be alcohol distilled from grape wine. Recent prosecutions in England, however, have shown that brandy is usuaally adulterated with pure or what is called "silent" or flavourless alcohol. This "silent" alcohol, it has been proved, may, indeed, constitute almost the only constituent, the true grape spirit being counterfeited by the use of colouring or flavouring matter made from coal tar. Pure alcohol or "spirits of wine" can be made from potatoes or from sawdust, because any starchy or woody fibre can be converted into a form of sugar and fermented. The price of this spirit in the market is about sixpence per gallon, and it has been found admirably adapted for motor cars in place of petrol. But the consumer of brandy will not be pleased to learn that it is this potato or wood spirit that is now used to adulterate brandy. Prosecutions, decided last year, seemed to establish the principle that brandy was not brandy unless it was alcohol distilled from grape wine and that adulteration with spirits made from Indian corn, potatoes, molasses, roots or sawdust was illegal. But a conflict has arisen on the point owing to a decision of the Magistrate at the West London Police Court. "Silent" spirit is distilled in a patent still, and it is contended that when this patent spirit is mixed with genuine brandy the resulting blend is still entitled to be called brandy. The West London Magistrate upheld that view, observing that the crux of the question was "what did the purchaser who asked for brandy expect to get?" and somewhat illogically added: "If the brandy was inferior so much the worse for the purchaser." Now, when you ask for brandy, you do not expect to get wood spirit, any more than when you buy butter you expect to get margarine. The sale of the one substitute under a false name should be just as illegal as the other. The greatest value of brandy consists in its properties as a medical agent. It has been declared on high medical authority to be one of the most potent agencies we have in saving life, and its adulteration, therefore, becomes a serious matter. In this country especially it is of importance that the purchaser of brandy, on which life may depend, should not be given an adulterated and inferior article. What seems to be needed to ensure the sale of the proper liquor is that, as suggested by Mr. Fordham, the North London Magistrate who has decided against the "trade," a standard should be laid down for brandy. In the absence of such an amendment of the law, any form of spirit may masquerade as the distillation of grape wine. The process of adulteration began with the phylloxera or vine disease which ravaged the wine countries of France, many years ago. That disease has now been stamped out, new vines have been grafted on hardy American roots, and there is no longer any necessity, except the desire for increased profit, for the distillers to continue to use cheap spirit as an adulterant.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA. MR. BYRON BRENAN, late British Consul-General at Shanghai, gave the members of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts some food for reflection, the other afternoon, when he read a paper on "British Commercial Prospects in the Far East." He contends that Britain's main hope in the future rests not on our Government obtaining for British subjects more facilities or so-called privileges than they enjoy under existing treaties, but rather in utilising every opportunity for inducing the Chinese Goverement to give its own subjects a fair chance by granting them full liberty to improve their position and grow rich. It is, he holds, in the construction of railways and the opening of mines that the profitable employment of capital may be looked for. He is hopeful that as one outcome of the war, now proceeding in the Far East, all tampering with the integrity of China, will cease, and that some sort of Monroe Doctrine will be proclaimed. The Chinese Government, left to itself, he knows to be willing to give to every country, if not a fair field and no favour, at any rate some sort of a field and no favour, though hitherto a sphere of interest has had a way of developing into a sphere of influence, and then into an exclusive preserve. British merchants, he says, must exert more energy and employ changed tactics. They must seek the assistance of British merchants in China, though at present they do not adequately represent their interests. The Chinese purchaser has been learning how to dispense with the British intermediary, and the smaller British merchant of the old school finds his old occupation gone. He has new rivals prepared to adapt themselves to new conditions. Hankow, he cited as a notable example. For the new-comers the dwindling tea trade is a matter of no concern, and they have been content to look out for something new. Thus, British firms grow less in number, and European rivals fill the gap. The only effectual method is to send accredited agents with full particulars to the official in charge of factories in order to expound the advantages of British-made machinery, or to native merchants in order to point out the superiority of the article, which they are trying to sell. It is the manufacturer who must go to the trouble and expense of pushing his goods. When a demand has been created, he can safely leave the rest to the resident merchant.

IRRIGATION IN CAPE COLONY. THE Cape Government has just published an interesting report by the Director of Irrigation, Mr. W. B. Gordon, on the works and localities visited during a recent tour. Mr. Gordon went to South Africa from India after having been Secretary of the Irrigation Commission here. Although the tour referred to was not specially undertaken with a view to the execution of new works, Mr. Gordon outlines several important works which might be carried out on the Orange, the Zak and the Fish Rivers. A considerable number of irrigation schemes have been carried out on these rivers by private enterprise, and Mr. Gordon gives an account of all he visited in the course of his tour. About fifty miles below Rhiska, the Orange River flows round the northern extremity of the Ezelberg range and about ten miles lower down in its course it cuts through the Buchuberg hills. Immediately to the west of the Ezelbergs, the southern frontage of the river, for a length of seventy miles, is divided into eleven farms, all of which, with one exception, are Government farms which have been reserved for irrigation. The irrigable lands lie along the bank of the river in a strip of such narrow width that a canal, seventy-six miles long, extending the whole length of farms, would command a total area of only 6,000 acres, or less than 100 acres per mile. In 1895, a survey was made and an estimate was prepared for a canal thirty-six miles long to irrigate 2,800 acres in five of these farms. The canal was to take off from above a weir 12 feet high, the cost of which was estimated at £12,600. The whole cost of the canal was estimated at £110,000, or about £40 per acre. The scheme was, therefore, abandoned. Mr. Gordon adds that there can be no doubt that an irrigation scheme is urgently required to assist in the development of this backward part of the country, for there is practically no cultivation within a radius of a hundred miles. There is no hope of constructing a work which will yield a large return to Government; but it seems possible that a small canal could be constructed for the irrigation of about 1,400 acres at a cost which would involve very little, if any, direct loss. As a result of his calculations, Mr Gordon puts the total area for which water is available as follows: Fish River 13,000 acres; Upper Zak, 22,000; Lower Zak, 7,000; total, 42,000.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia with the outward Mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Viceroy left Calcutta for Assam on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency returns at the end of the month.

THE new Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin arrived in Bombay harbour last night from England.

THE meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council fixed for Friday, the 24th instant, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 1st March.

THE despatch from the Secretary of State sanctioning re-organisation on the basis of the Police Commission's report, should reach India by the mail of the 3rd March.

COLONEL DEANE, Agent to the Governor-General North-West Frontier Province, who was at Bannu when Colonel Harman was killed, proceeded at once to Dera Ismail Khan. The troops sent to Tonk have been recalled as the Mahsud country is quiet.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th January 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 126,978 maunds and Rs. 29,665 in the earnings.

THIS year's equipment output at the Rock Island arsenal was the equivalent of 16,000 sets of horse equipments, 25,000 sets of cavalrymen's equipments, 70,000 sets of infantry equipments and harness for seventeen field batteries. The arsenal employs of nearly 2,500 workmen. Within a year it will be turning out 125 finished rifles a day.

SENOR JOSE C. PASTORINO has recently made a trip through the provinces of Santa Fe Cordoba and Tucuman, in Argentina, for the purpose of investigating the development of mulberry planting. In his report, quoted by El Comercio, of Rosario, he estimates that five million trees have been planted this year. He considers that the silk industry will prove of much benefit to the poorer classes of the Argentinian population, and will be a valuable addition to the national wealth.

THE Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, although not to be married to the German Crown Prince before the end of May, is already busying herself with her trousseau. Encouraged by her mother, the Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg, a very "dressy" lady, the bride-elect has "commanded" an evening frock of a famous "couturiere" in every European capital; has given orders in Berlin and Paris for blouses, fete, and teagowns; and in London for tailor-made ones, writes a London evening paper. Urged by her future English aunts-in-law, she has asked for supplies of lace from the Irish lace-workers. And of New York makers she means to have her boots and shoes.

IT is reported in Chinese native papers published in the North that General Ma Yuk'un's troops have lately made outside the Great Wall another seizure of contraband of war, destined for the Russian army at Mukden. The contraband was carried on the backs of forty camels and consisted of ammunition and smokeless powder in kegs ingeniously packed in innocent looking bales of cotton-wool, alleged to be destined for the making of cotton wadded clothing to for the shivering humanity residing in the region east of the Liao. Guided by previous experience the Chinese soldiers guarding the neutral line tried to weigh the supposed cotton bales and were struck by their unusual weight. Suspicion once aroused, the rest was easy, with the result of the above discovery. This does not look like any desire on the part of the Chinese to shirk their duty as neutrals.

ONE of the most cherished schemes towards his ambitition of a "Greater Belgium" which King Leopold has again publicly professed in a recent message to the Chamber has been the creation of a mercantile marine. A training ship baptised under the convenient title of Comte de Smet de Naeyer, but built in a British dockyard was one step towards it. The foundation of a Colonial College at Brussels, supported by subsidies from his privy purse, and to be enlarged and transferred to the buildings of the old Observatory, was another. His Majesty undoubtedly means business. Before sending his Address to the Chamber, he invited a well-known physician to overhaul him with a view of ascertaining whether he still had the physical vigour to carry an ambitious piece of work through. The medicine man reported favourably. Bar accidents, there were, he opined, many years of work before him. "Give me ten years," replied Leopold, "and we shall have a mercantile marine."

NOTES FROM DRESDEN CHINA.

"THAT BLESSED WORD, MESSOPOTAMIA."

LONDON, FEB. 3.

IT is not necessary to explain the headline of this article, simply because it has nothing whatever to do with what follows. It is so intensely vulgar to let your headline tell its own story, and is at best a practice adopted by school-boys and those dreadful people on the halfpenny Press. What I have to say involves reference to the Christian names of Mr. Brodrick and Sir Frank Younghusband—also their nicknames. I am not acquainted with either the men or the pet appellation by which they are known to their intimate friends—between you and me—but one is bound to make believe one is, when one is inside a great club, lest the fellows there suppose one is a man of no account. Jack, that is to say Broadribb, I mean Brodrick, has been playing the garden billy-goat in displaying his temper over Youngy's—I mean Younghusband's—bundobust in Alaska, or wherever it was, just as Boreas—Wyndham that is—has over affairs on College Green. In both cases, I had given express orders to Clara Balfour that the correspondence should not be published, except perhaps in verse and had suggested that Austin should be instructed to serve up a metrical version. Balfour left the thing to his Secretary who, in turn, handed it over to a temporary clerk. Said clerk took the job over to the Laureate, who detailed his apprentice to undertake it, but said apprentice, wanting to go rabbit-shooting, near my Sabine Farm, handed it over to the young man who does the comforting couplets on tomb-stones,—Valentines having gone out of fashion—and as he was unavoidably detained by the milkmaid at my Sabine Farm, the orders were forgotten and the whole correspondence leaked out. At least it did not leak, it burst out. When I saw it, I expressed my opinion by two "tuts." What'sname said more and began tearing round and breaking things.

Now, there is one thing these Jacks-in-office will not understand, and that is that they are given portfolios to keep collections of crests and postage stamps, thumb-nail sketches or smart sayings by Ally Sloper, or choice stories from the pink paper; that they are not put in office to do commonplace work, but to impart tone to said offices and to stand on the door-steps with their thumbs through the arm-holes of their waistcoats—which must be double-breasted and have at least ten buttons. They must wear immaculate silk hats, with a cloth band, one and a quarter inches in depth, and spats. If they have private means and can run to a monocle and a fur-lined coat, so much the better. But if they begin giving orders they had better take off their coats, turn up their wristbands and scrub the office staircase. There is more hope for a man who wears a tie with a pattern than a Cabinet Minister who tries to do his own job. Had Mr. St. John Brodrick realised what the nation demanded of him he would have kept religiously "chup" and everybody would have thought him—well a very much taller man than he is. Of course if he wants to work let him work. Give him a hoe and send him to my Sabine farm to fetch down some of my fourth century oaks. I will warrant he shall have full occupation from now until the time the present Government lays down the reins of office.

Government should be effected by youth and energy. Cabinet Ministers should hand over everything to their Secretaries; they to theirs and they to the office-boys, just as General Officers are now doing with their duties. They are trying to recognise that they do not grow younger as the years go by, and that they must give the work to someone who is foolish enough to like work for work's sake. It is only the British subaltern, who is keen on his kham. That is why he plays polo, or racquets, or even bridge and is invariably late on parade. So the subaltern runs the army, the sergeant-major distributes the work among the sergeants and the sergeants to the corporals; the corporals to the supernumerary acting lance-corporals and in turn the youngest drummer-boy learns self-reliance, and practices it at the canteen. If this system were adopted in the great Government offices, the difference would be apparent in a remarkably short period of time.

From the Army to the Navy, thence to the stage, the Church and the Law are, but a few short jumps and inside one of the Law Courts, we shall find Sir Francis Jeune. Indeed, we might have jumped straight from the Army to his Court, for the thing is not wholly without precedent. Of course I know Sir Francis, though equally of course I do not count him as one of my own caste, even though he has been elevated to the peerage. And also equally of course though I might eat his dinners and listen to his after-dinner stories I should not think of dining him or offering him a drink at the bar. Certainly I have been to his Court fifteen times as a principal, and thirty-three as "tertium quid." But youth must have its fling; and I, too, have been young. I do not know whether the legal fraternity consider him a success in the Divorce Court; personally I know I was invariably mulcted, as I anticipated. Only once I believe I got off, but whether it was that he absolved me by way of a change or whether he believed the story my Counsel told him, I never knew. However I counted it money saved and spent it on restocking my Sabine farm with beet and mangold-wurzel.

At a Cannibal Club dinner once he referred very gently to one of my most recent experiences and observed that there was little difference in moral culpability between the married woman who encouraged the attentions of another man and the worst of the ladies who came before him, for whilst the one was only restrained from going right through by sheer cowardice, the other had at least the courage of her inclinations and was, therefore, entitled to more respect. I exclaimed "Bravo Jeune." He detected me and the next time I appeared before him I paid forty thousand pounds.

As regards matters at St. Petersburg all I need say is "I told you so." When Gladstone started on his Midlothian campaign I told him so, too, but he refused to believe me. The consequence was the loss of Waterloo to the French and of Poland to the Flemish. Russia is still strong although unwieldy, so that if she relies on British help the Emperor William will take advantage of the passions of an emotional race and both price and quality of lager beer may be seriously affected. This is a matter which has already perturbed the squires and farmers round my Sabine Farm who are now agitating for leave to shoot the hares and rabbits. In reply to their first memorial I referred to the topography of Edge Hill and Marston Moor, Marathon and Cannæ, Waterloo and the Crimea, Cannæ and Galilee, Eton and Harrow, but I weep to confess that the effort was entirely thrown away and they are no more satisfied than if I had presented them each with a dozen paper collars.

I accorded them permission to destroy wild turkeys and stray motorists, but even that concession did not have the desired effect, and I fear I shall not be able to raise a rifle club among my tenantry without dipping my hand deeply into a pocket which unfortunately has a very large hole in it.

PRIGMUS.

MOSCOW OUTRAGE.

IMPERIAL FAMILY CRUSHED.

BRITISH COURT MOURNING.

RUSSIAN JOURNALS SUSPENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

His Majesty King Edward has ordered Court mourning for a week for the late Grand Duke Sergius.

The St. Petersburg paper "Nashidni" and "Nasha Shizn" have been warned for a third time and suspended for three months.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The funeral of the Grand Duke Sergius is fixed to take place on the 23rd instant.

It will practically be a private ceremony.

The Tsar and the leading members of the Imperial family will be absent.

His Majesty King Edward and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales called at Chesham House to express to Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, their condolences at the death of the Grand Duke Sergius.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the death of the Grand Duke has a crushing effect on the Imperial family.

The Grand Duke Vladimir is terribly affected.

PEACE RUMOURS.

End of the War Desired.

FEELING IN RUSSIA.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that among the highest Russian dignitaries the conviction is growing that it is in the vital interests of the Russian Government and Imperial Dynasty that the war should be ended as soon as possible.

General Grippenberg has been favourably received by the Tsar.

Influences are working to undermine the position of General Kuropatkin.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' PAROLE.

Has it Been Violated?

AN ALLEGED MISUNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that it is semi-officially declared that the charge of breach of parole, brought against the three Russian officers of the Lena, interned at San Francisco, must be due to a misunderstanding. So far as is known, the officers had not given their parole to remain in American territory and the local administration could not, therefore, have opposed their departure.

It is believed that negotiations regarding the matter will result in clearing it up to the mutual satisfaction of Russia and America.

GENERAL STOESSEL.

General Stoessel has arrived at Constantinople.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the English mails of the 10th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday (Sunday). The same Company's s. s. China left for Colombo and Australia at 7 p.m. yesterday (Sunday).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The detachment of the 3rd Rifle Brigade left at Meerut when the Battalion went to Aden will be sent to Aden in the transport "Soudan" which leaves Bombay on the 1st March. Their arrival at Aden will enable the regiment to send a couple of hundred men to the sanitarium of D'Thala.

The pay of native Non-Commissioned officers and men employed as assistants on Government grass farms has been revised. The new scale will be, 1st class Rs. 100 per mensem; 2nd class Rs. 80; 3rd class Rs. 60; 4th class Rs. 40; 5th class Rs. 30.

ALTHOUGH his Highness the Nizam gave a donation of two and a half lakhs of rupees towards the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta, which was supplemented by a subscription of Rs. 37,000 on the part of the Hyderabad State, one may presume that nearer to his heart is the local memorial which was opened on the evening of the 14th instant. As soon as the question of memorials could be considered, it was decided that Hyderabad must have one that should keep the memory of the Queen before the people in some worthy and permanent way. After consideration of the different suggestions put forward, the Committee with his Highness' approval decided for an orphanage which should also be a training school of a thoroughly efficient type, where the waifs and strays rescued in the name of Queen Victoria should not only be enable to exist but be put in the way of rising to higher things by means of a sound technical education. The scheme having been settled on the Nizam gave it a munificent start by making over a building which had been originally begun as a new palace for himself. The question of a permanent endowment was settled in the same generous fashion, the Hyderabad Government taking over ten lakhs of rupees out of the sum that had been subscribed for the memorial and undertaking in return to make payment a permanent annual of Rs. 50,000. Thus the new institution starts with good prospects from its opening. It is, of course, strictly unsectarian, and of the 284 children which it begins with 159 are Hindus and 125 Mahomedans. The full number will be 1,000, and on this scale a school constantly sending to the villages its pupils well trained in agriculture and handicrafts should in time become an appreciable influence for good. It is difficult to imagine any sort of beneficence more suitable to the object in view than that which takes up the homeless and forlorn and converts them into useful and we will hope prosperous citizens. The Nizam, as behoves the Premier Chief has been the first in India to have his memorial ready, and his Highness is to be congratulated both on the form that it has taken and on the way in whic it has been carrying out.

PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have reported upon the Paper Currency Bill, now before the Legislative Council. They repeat their previously expressed opinion in favour of the proposal to increase the invested portion of the paper currency reserve from ten to twelve crores of rupees, but urge that the sterling investment should not extend beyond an equivalent of two crores, the only object in view being to supply in London a ready fund for procuring silver for coinage or sovereigns as the case may be, in an unlooked for event of sudden demand for encashment of notes. They point out that some alteration is desirable in Clause 12 to show that it refers only to the issue of notes from the Currency Department to Government treasuries and not to the receipt of gold coin from the public. They further urge that no part of the reserve in gold or silver, coined or uncoined, should be held in London, except for a short time and to a limited degree, but should be remitted to India as quickly as possible. With these reservations they generally approve the Bill.

DIVORCE SUITS IN CALCUTTA.

The decree nisi was made absolute by the Calcutta High Court to-day in the case of Reginald John Coombes versus Annie Frances Coombes, no opposition being offered.

A decree nisi was granted in the case in which Leah Florence Beck sues C. C. Beck of the Howrah Bakery for dissolution of marriage. Costs were granted to the applicant with the custody of the child.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

It is notified that the address of the office of the Railway Board is now 4, Government Place, West Calcutta.

THE PROTECTION OF FRONTIER OFFICERS.

AFTER the murder of Colonel Harman following that of Captain Bowring within a few months, the question of the personal safety of military and political officers whose lives are at the mercy of fanatics serving in the Frontier Militia battalions cannot but come under consideration. There will never be any lack of such officers, for the work to be done has peculiar attractions for men of adventurous temperaments. They know the risks involved and are prepared to take them, and nothing that may happen will change their desire to accept service which has the fascination of danger about it. But their lives are valuable, for they are servants of the State which cannot afford to lose its Cavagnaris and Mackesons for no better cause than the impulses of some sullen fanatic. In the old days when the Frontier was being brought under control there was a method adopted which to a great extent lessened the chance of assassination by "ghazis". Each officer had one or more orderlies absolutely told off for what might almost be called special duty. They were held responsible for his personal safety, not so much by the officer himself as by the native officers who had something to say to their selection. It was a point of honour with the corps providing them that these special orderlies should at all costs prevent any attack upon the officers to whom they were attached. By day and night an orderly was always "present:" he was the "shield of the sahib." Many a fanatical outrage was rendered impossible by this arrangement. In the desperate fighting of the Mutiny period it worked well, and it was adopted in some native regiments during the Afghan War of 1878-80. The whole principle is that of quiet but incessant watchfulness at all hours and even on occasions when danger seems least to threaten. It is simple enough of application, for the orderlies know exactly what is wanted of them, and they cannot be diverted from their duty even by the officers themselves. When once the men have been picked, they have no concern in life other than that of absolute fidelity to their trust. Should it not now be an absolute order in every Frontier Militia that the old system should be revived—"Pioneer."

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports in connection with the Elphinstone High School were held in the compound of the school yesterday afternoon. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion. Principal M. Macmillan of the Elphinstone College presided and Mrs. Savage distributed the prizes. The arrangements in connection with the function had been admirably carried out under the direct supervision of Mr E. D. Talati, Principal of the School, who was ably assisted in his work by the staff of the School. There were twenty-five events on the card, all of which were keenly contested by the boys. At the conclusion of the sports Mr. E. D. Talati, Principal of the School addressed the gathering, giving a short account of the physical side of the education imparted in the school. He said: The Honourable Mr. E. Giles in his last report to Government says about this School: "In drill and games the schoolholds a very prominent position among Bombay schools." I beg to report that we have tried to maintain the sporting character of the school. We have made bodily exercise of some sort compulsory on all the boys of the school, at the same time leaving the selection of the kind of exercise to the boys. Out of about 640 boys in our school 279 play cricket, 57 play hockey, 73 take part in athletic sports, 57 attend gymnasiums, 50 ride cycles, 27 attend swimming baths and over 500 boys attend the compulsory drill class of our school. There is a flourishing Cricket Club in our school. Boys play cricket both during recess and in the evening in the school compound under the supervision of a specially appointed cricket coach. The school presented teams for both the junior and senior tournament of the Bombay High School Athletic Association, and I am happy to have to report that the junior team went up to the very final round and the senior team went up to the semi-final. We also sent a hockey team to the Agakhan tournament. This tournament is still going on and our boys are to play the semi-final match to-day. We presented competitors for all the events of the Bombay Gymkhana Sports that were open to school boys. We hold the present school sports to encourage sporting spirit among our boys. How far these school sports are successful I leave it to you to judge, but for my part I can safely say that whatever success we have been able to gain is entirely due to the hearty and zealous co-operation of the masters of the school, Messrs. Vaccha and Dalvi and of the assistant masters. The Honourable Mr. Giles says in another part of his report: "Regular Drill is becoming more and more a feature of all Secondary Schools, Government as well as aided, and is perhaps brought to perfection in the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, where the drill and gymnastic teacher, Mr. Motishaw is now enrolled among the regular teachers and where there is a smartness and accuracy in the exercises, which I have not seen equalled in any other school."

Mrs. Savage then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The Chairman in addressing the assembly thanked Mr. Talati and the staff of the school for the pleasant afternoon they had afforded them. He assured them that the sports had been conducted with admirable organisation, which reflected the greatest credit upon Mr. Talati and his assistants. The musical drill justified the encomiums that were passed upon Mr. Motishaw, the drill-master, by Mr. Giles. It was very gratifying to see that Mr. Talati himself encouraged athletics not only by precept, but also example, and he (the speaker) thought if there had been a veteran's race on that afternoon's programme, Mr. Talati would have won the prize. (Applause).

The proceedings then terminated.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

SENSATION AT SEBASTOPOL.

LONDON, 4th Feb.—The riot at Lodz has been suppressed. The casualties resulting from the conflict between the strikers and Police numbered 54.

Forty-two sugar factories in Poland, which have been working night and day on Army orders, have been closed, owing to the workmen going out on strike. The Government are, consequently, greatly embarrassed.

The strikers at Warsaw, in Poland, have rattened—that is, have stolen the tools of the cutlers of the city, who were attempting to resume work.

The Socialists at Sebastopol, in the Crimea, bribed a warder, and thus secured the release of nine Artillerymen who were in custody for refusing to fire on mutinous sailors recently when the Naval Depot was destroyed. The prisoners escaped by means of a rope ladder. They were met by a carriage and were driven across the peninsula to Yalta, where they changed their clothes, and where they were supplied with forged passports and sufficient money to reach America. The absconders have arrived at Berlin.

Thirty-eight sailors, the ringleaders of the recent mutiny at Sebastopol have been sentenced to death. Others, it is stated, are ready for a second mutiny.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE FIGHTING ON THE SHAHO.

The Marquis Oyama reports that a Japanese picket of twenty men, surrounded at Changlashatzu on the 26th, surrendered after the majority of its members had been wounded. He adds, the Russians mutilated all the wounded.

The Marquis Oyama's despatches indicate the precarious position of the Japanese Army during a desperate four days' fighting in a blinding snowstorm, the temperature being as low as 30deg. centegrade below zero. It seems that General Gripenburg surprised the Japanese at Hei-kon-tai. The garrison resisted for a day, and then fought its way out in the darkness. The Russians pressed their advantage in various directions, involving the Japanese in difficulties For a time the situation was very critical. The Japanese left wing lost heavily, and was compelled to retreat. The Russians caught no other detachment at Sumapao, where there was desperate hand-to-hand fighting. The Japanese finally repulsed these attacks. On the morning of the 28th ultimo, the Russians fired into the rear of the Japanese centre, which turned and practically annihilated the Russians, only 200 of whom surrendered. The Marquis Oyama then reinforced General Oku, in order to effect the recapture of Hei-kon-tai.

Further accounts of the fighting last week show that the pressure on the Japanese right was unexpectedly relaxed. General Gripenburg meanwhile trying to capture some villages south of Hei-kon-tai and to surround the Japanese, with a view of threatening Yentai and Liao-yang. The Marquis Oyama, on the 28th, finding the Japanese were still unable to recapture Hei-kon-tai, encouraged the columns to make a night attack. Though expecting annihilation, owing to the Russians' numerous machine guns, the columns attacked with all their might, with the result that the Russians evacuated Hei-kon-tai at dawn. General Oku's extreme left now rests on the right bank of the Hun-ho. The Russians admit 13,000 casualities. It is estimated that 100,000 combatants were engaged in the battle at Hei-kon-tai.

THE AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAILS.

THE POUNDAGE SYSTEM.

London, 4th Feb.—One hundred and twenty sacks of Continental Mails, for Australia, which arrived at Marseilles for despatch by the Orient steamship Orontes, were refused. The Orontes will, it is stated, also refuse to take the Australian Mails from Naples.

Melbourne, 5th Feb.—The Postmaster-General (Mr. Sydney Smith) is very hopeful that the arrangements under the poundage system for the carriage of mails oversea will not occasion much inconvenience to business people. He admits that the scheme is largely an experiment, but as far as it is possible to provide against annoyance and delay, he claims that he has done so. Negotiations are still going on, said the Postmaster-General yesterday. "We have not completely given up hope of being able to enter into a contract." No amount of questioning could, however, induce Mr. Smith to indicate what the nature of the negotiations was or with whom they were being conducted. On being spoken to to-night, with regard to the cable message concerning the refusal of the Orontes to ship Mails, the Postmaster-General said that he would like to get the fullest information on the matter before expressing an opinion. Asked if the same thing could occur at Australian ports, he replied in the negative. "We have," he said, "power under the Commonwealth law to put mails on board any boat leaving the Australian shores at poundage rates. Mails from any part of Australia can be put on at any port so that we shall not be compelled to put Sydney mails on at Sydney or Melbourne mails on at Melbourne. They can all be sent to Adelaide or any other last port of call and shipped there. When asked about the arrangement for sending the mails from Great Britain, Mr. Smith would not hazard any opinion on the effects of the latest development. "As I have not" he asserted, "received any intimation upon the matter yet it is impossible for me to speak. The arrangements for the despatch of those mails are made by the British Government and apparently, some trouble has arisen at the other end. It is a matter between the Imperial Government and the mail boats. There may be a satisfactory explanation of your message. To-morrow morning I will take steps to ascertain the exact position of the matter." Whether or not it will be necessary to put all mails sent at poundage rates from Great Britain on board at the last English port, Mr. Smith was not prepared to say, as that would be a matter depending upon the arrangement on which these mails were shipped.

A MELBOURNE BANKER'S OPINION.

Enquiries made among representative business men show that the poundage system of handling mails is viewed with great disfavour in some quarters. There are said to be many phases of commercial life in which the proposed service will operate injuriously. A leading Bank Manager stated that there was no certainty that the Orient boats would call at Naples, and he did not know what boats to send his mails by. He added:—"The date of arrival in London is highly important. I am inclined to think that the best plan will be to disregard the whole lot of the other steamers, and to take the fortnightly P. and O. mail. The new system will be most troublesome for the Banks to regulate their mails. I would very much prefer to pay a higher postage and have regularity, because, if we are going to have retrogression, it would be better to have it both ways. As to the financial aspect of the subject, it is very important to know when bills will get Home. We may be sending by a mail, thinking the document will get Home by a certain date, and the duplicates may, possibly get Home first without our knowledge, or we may send the originals and the duplicates by two intervening mails, and then find the succeeding P. and O. steamer arrive first. People sending remittances, and investors would, probably, prefer to use the P. and O. mail. In buying bills on London, the buyer might stand out of his money for as much as ten days longer according to the time when the steamers go, probably there would be an accumulation of bills here, with a loss of so many days' interest on many thousand of pounds."

THE ORIENT MANAGER'S VIEW.

Sydney, 5th Feb.—When spoken to to-day with regard to cable message concerning the action of the steamer Orontes, Mr. David Anderson, the Australian Manager for the Orient S. N. Co., said that the information contained in the message was inexplicable. He thought it very unlikely that the Mails had been left behind. He felt sure that some mistake had been made in sending the cable message.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

THE RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT CREWS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

THE thaw, which, much to the disgust of skaters, put in an appearance on Saturday morning, had the effect of turning the majority of the frost-bound football grounds into lakes of mud. Under these conditions, football is always a very trying game; when the ball becomes "as heavy as lead," and absolutely declines to travel more than about twenty yards at a time. On these occasions, the goal-keepers are the two men on the field, who are to be pitied. So long as the opposing forwards oblige by shooting straight at the custodian, he may succeed in saving, but a couple of yards to the right or left, and the ball invariably finds the net. Perhaps, the most remarkable of all the games decided on Saturday was that at Fulham, where the home side simply did as they liked with their opponents on the greasy surface. True, Wellingborough have been doing so frightfully badly throughout the season that no one expected for a moment that they would cause the metropolitan team much trouble. But it is safe to say that Fulham's most ardent supporters did not expect to see the home sidescore goal after goal until the total amounted to twelve. There was, of course, no question as to which was the better side—with a score of twelve goals to nil there can be no doubt—but it was a little surprising to find the visiting forwards unable to score just once. At the beginning, Wellingborough were the aggressors, but it did not last for long. If the game served no other purpose, it can at least be said to have given the Fulham forwards some good shooting practice for their Cup tie with Reading at the end of the week.

Enthusiasts in town found a greater attraction in the game between Woolwich Arsenal and Bury at Plumstead. Here, again, we had mud and plenty of it. Twelve months ago, the game would have been looked upon as almost a walk-over for the Plumstead men, but of late the Bury team have shown such a decided improvement, and the others such a falling-off, that supporters of the home side were by no means confident that their champions would emerge successfully. And it was only after a pretty severe tussle that the Woolwich team gained the spoils by a couple of goals to one. Woolwich were sadly in need of these two points, for had they been defeated instead, their position as a senior club would have been none too secure. It would be a sad blow if they found themselves amongst the juniors again.

The great match at Manchester on Saturday, between City and Newcastle, fulfilled the highest hopes. A magnificent struggle was decided victoriously for Manchester in the very last minutes. Hyde Road has perhaps never been scene of finer football. What was seen was a struggle between a team who, while showing themselves unequalled masters of the finer art and method of the Association game, were hardly of the first class in natural quality—especially in pace,—and on the other hand, a team markedly inferior in craftmanship, but decidedly swifter of foot, more dashing, altogether indomitable. And the more brilliant and the artistic side just failed as goal-getters to hold their own. They scored twice—once through a blunder on the part of Hillman—before City rose to the true Cup-winning height, and then, for all their great skill—the most subtle dribbling and a perfect response of man to man,—they could score no further, and City gloriously equalled and then surpassed them in goals. City's first two goals came in a period of irresistible dash before half-time, and the last and decisive one was scored by a heading effort from a beautifully placed corner kick.

The following is the relative position of the Clubs in the first division of the League to date:—

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agst.	Points. Total.
Everton	24	14	6	4	44	25	32
Sheffield United	25	15	8	2	49	39	32
Small Heath	23	14	6	3	39	22	31
Manchester City	23	13	6	4	47	20	30
Newcastle United	23	14	7	2	43	22	30
Sunderland	25	13	8	4	46	33	30
Aston Villa	25	12	9	4	43	33	28
Sheffield Wednesday	24	12	9	3	49	36	27
Derby County	21	10	11	5	32	40	25
Woolwich Arsenal	24	9	9	6	26	31	24
Preston North End	25	8	10	7	30	34	23
Blackburn Rovers	24	9	11	4	34	37	22
Bury	24	8	13	3	38	47	19
Wolverhampton W.	24	8	13	3	36	51	19
Notts Forest	23	6	14	6	30	46	18
Stoke	23	7	13	3	23	43	17
Middlesbrough	23	4	12	7	21	39	15
Notts County	23	3	14	6	21	49	12

The most important result of the games in the Southern League was the defeat of Southampton by Brighton and Hove Albion. Many there were who thought that Brighton, with the advantage of playing at home would at least succeed in drawing the game, but, the fact that they actually defeated the formidable Southampton team by a goal to nil, came, perhaps, as a slight surprise. This failure has, naturally, somewhat spoiled the advantage the Saints had over all their rivals. They are, it is true, still at the head of the "table," but the Bristol Rovers, by defeating Millwall, increased their points to thirty to the Saints' thirty-one, and as the Rovers have played one game less they are naturally in as favourable a position as Southampton. Though defeated the Millwall team have no reason to feel disgusted with themselves, in allowing the Bristol men to score four times to their once. There winners are one of the best teams in the League, and if they eventually win the championship, nobody will be surprised. There was only one other Southern League game beside the Fulham-Wellingborough contest, decided in London. That was at Upton Park, where West Ham United entertained Luton. Scientific football here was absolutely out of the question, for the ground was in a most deplorable state. Luton experienced rather hard luck in being defeated by half a dozen goals to two, for they had almost as much of the play as their opponents. A game, is a game however, and Luton lost two points as the result of this one, but it cannot be said that the much was a fair test of the skill of the two elevens.

The result of the match at Skipton on Saturday narrows the competition for the championship of the North. Cumberland having been beaten by Yorkshire as well as by Lancashire, they may be classed as "out of it," and now it is a question of what Lancashire and Durham are going to do to-morrow at West Hardle pool. The triumph of Yorkshire on Saturday was surprising. They played only fourteen men and against the wind in the second half, and yet managed to keep their opponents out. A goal finely placed by Auty from a mark was the Yorkshire score; a try got by Scoular that o Cumberland. Auty was in the fine kicking form, judging the wind with capital calculation, and we should not be surprised to hear that he was in the running for the full back of the next England side. Of course, there is Wilson to be remembered, but if the members of the Selection Committee present were to decide between these two on Saturday's play the Yorkshireman would have the preference. The game is described as "a close, worrying kind of match, with forward play predominating," and of the Yorkshire forwards we are told that they were much below the mark the greater part of the first half. "Want of pushing power was apparent, and Cumberland by solid packing beat them again and again." Under these circumstances much work fell on the Yorkshire defenders, and here the sturdy Auty did splendidly. It is Yorkshire's first success this season. The shortage in the Yorkshire forwards in the second half was brought about by an injury to T. W. Lofthouse. He had the misfortune to break his collar bone.

The final make-up of the Oxford crew is expected earlier than usual this year. Their up-to-date form is fair, but not faultless. For one thing, there is a general tendency to rush the slides and to be heavy with the hands over the stretcher. At many thwarts the men do not swing straight, nor do the blades take the water together. The sliding has improved, and if they can model this later on to a uniform and well-trained drive they will give an excellent account of themselves. Very wisely, the Cambridge crew are practising on the Adelaide course of Ely. A change from the sluggish Cam will do them a lot of good, nor will the "Lents" boats practice bother them. The great difficulty will be to discriminate between and "place" the numerous class oarsmen available. In this weeding-out process the president will fortunately have the continued assistance of Messrs. Edwards-Moss and F. J. Escombe. The first-named Old Etonian will have the crew in charge for some time longer.

Fair progress has been made so far. Despite frequent changes, the blades are well together, and there is plenty of life in the work. But the general style is deficient, in that they make little or no use of their weight. The "beginning" is weak, for one thing—i.e., the weights are not lifted from the stretchers. The theory of the right mode of applying strength has certainly yet to be inculcated. Thus early, however, an excellent legdrive—which comes at precisely the same moment from every man in the boat—is in evidence. The pleasing uniformity of this effort compensates for a good deal. Much will depend upon the improvement they can make within the next few weeks, of course. But, on present form, the Cambridge outlook for April 1 is rosy enough once again.

Strict training has now commenced for the Oxford Torpids Races on the Isis, officially fixed for February 16 to 22. Most of the crews are still in the rough, but very appreciable advance has been made by some few. Of the First Division boats, New College, University, Brasenose, Magdalen, and Balliol are all rapidly putting on polish. For the rest, Exeter, Keble, Oriel, St. John's, and Christ Church are showing improved form. On the Cam, the "Lents" crews promise to be quite up to the average standard. Most of them now sit up and swing, at any rate, while, as at Oxford, much less bucketing is observable than usual.

The most important Harriers' run on Saturday was the annual eight miles of the Rochdale Harriers on the Milnrow Cricket Ground. Twenty-five members started and fifteen completed the distance over a five lap to the mile course, which was heavy. Owing to an accident on the way to the ground the club captain, J. Faulkner, could not compete. At the start J. Schofield at once took the lead, followed by A. Holt (last year's winner), A. Sucksmith and J. W. Daniels, and these four quickly got away from the rest of the field. At the end of the first mile (time, 5min. 11sec.) the two ex-Royton harriers—Schofield and Sucksmith—were ahead in the order named, Holt and Daniels being next. Soon afterwards lapping commenced, and at two miles (10 min. 38 sec.) Schofield led by fifty yards, Sucksmith being twice that distance in front of Holt. The latter gave up after covering two and a half miles, and at three miles (16 min. 13 sec.) Schofield had increased his lead to fully a hundred yards. This advantage was considerably reduced by the time the half distance was reached (21 min. 59 sec.), Sucksmith being then only fifty yards in the rear. Then a sudden stoppage of the leader left Sucksmith in possession, and going on he won easily by 600 yards.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KATHIAWAR.

THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Kathiawar, to "The Native States and United India," in reference to Lord Lamington's projected visit to Kathiawar:—While individuals, the States and the Paramount power are anxiously thinking of the means to extricate themselves from the clutches of famine, to the great surprise of the rulers and ruled of Kathiawar there comes the news that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has been contemplating a visit to Kathiawar in the beginning of March. When we take into consideration the many benevolent qualities of Lord Lamington we are forced to think that his Excellency is not aware what his visit to Kathiawar would mean to the famine-stricken and debt-ridden Native States of Kathiawar under the existing conditions. In connection with his Excellency's wish to Kathiwar official invitations are issued to the jurisdictional Chiefs by the Political Officers, which they are bound to accept under any circumstances whatever. A non-acceptance of this pseudo-invitation is generally believed to have the inevitable effect of displeasing Government. The Political Officers of the province actuated by an erroneous motive of signalising the visit of H. E. the Governor to Kathiawar with a magnificence and grandeur of which Lord Curzon has given a rather questionable precedent at Delhi, appear to have been overlooking the poverty-stricken and utterly deplorable condition of States under their charge and are preparing to commemorate the arrival of Lord Lamington with ceremonies usually observed on similar occasions. The Chiefs of Kathiawar, bred up in the noble traditions of their ancestors and justly proud of their historic reputation of splendid hospitality at any cost can hardly be restrained from according a distinguished guest of the eminent and exalted position of H. E. Lord Lamington a magnificient reception notwithstanding the well-intentioned warnings from the Agent that their preparations need not be lavish. Moreover a feeling of oriental jealousy would accentuate their traditionary tendencies of lavish hospitality and each Chief would try to outdo his equal in rank in the pomp and grandeur of his camp and followers forgetting for the moment the straitened condition of his exchequer. Looking to the number of Chiefs in Kathiawar and their style of living in Rajkot on the occasion of his Excellency's arrival there—we are led to believe that not an inconsiderable portion of the public funds will be wasted on his Excellency's arrival in Kathiawar, which under the present embarrassed conditions of the Native States could have been more usefully spent to ameliorate the condition of the famine-stricken poor. We are sure that if any one were to approach his Excellency and bring to his notice the distressed condition of Kathiawar he would postpone his visit to Kathiawar till prosperous times, if it is nothing more than to follow a precedent laid by his predecessors in his high office. Moreover if his Excellency's visit is connected with some political purpose and hence cannot be conveniently postponed, it will not be out of place to suggest that his Excellency may make his present visit a strictly private one, when perhaps he will have the best opportunity of seeing the real condition of Kathiawar as his vision would not be dazzled by the cloth of gold that the Native Chiefs would spread at his feet.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

LIABILITY OF A LESSEE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Destur, Second Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in a case in which Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, charged Mr. Raoji Vinayak Jugonnath Shunkersett, an honorary Presidency Magistrate, with failing to provide sufficient means of effectual drainage to his property at Tardeo. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, defended the accused. It appears that the property which is known as Anjir Baug and which is situated at the junction of Tardeo and Slater Road originally belonged to the Shunkersett family, but by an indenture of lease, dated the 6th October 1888, it was leased by the widow of Mr. Vinayak J. Shunkersett to a Parsi gentleman, named Karanjawalla, for 99 years. Mr. Raoji being the lessor's successor was charged as owner of the property with failing to drain the premises. The lessee, Mr Karanjawalla, has built upon the land several houses, which were let to his tenants and there is a passage between these houses which in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner required to be drained with regard to storm water only. The Commissioner issued a notice against Mr. Raoji calling upon him to drain the premises. Mr. Raoji did not comply with the requirements of the notice and hence the present prosecution.

The Magistrate in the course of his decision observed that the only point which deserved consideration in the case, was the interpretation to be put on the word "owner" of the said premises which occurred in Section 231 of the Municipal Act. It was distinctly stated in the judgment of Mr. Justice Jardine as reported in Indian Law Reports XX page 423, that the owner entitled to a ground rent or quit rent, was not to be taken to be the person primarily liable as owner when there was a lessee or other person in beneficial occupation actually getting rents of the premises. Anjir Baug in its present condition consisted of land and houses built thereupon and it was the lessee, Mr. Karanjawalla, who received rents for those premises and not Mr. Raoji; and if so, the former was to be regarded as the owner primarily liable and not the latter. It was also clear that it was to the lessees' advantage and for the benefit of his tenants that the passage should be drained. It would, therefore, be in the opinion of the Court, inequitable to call upon the original owner to provide a drain for that passage, when it was actually in the beneficial possession of another. The Court held that Mr. Raoji was not liable as the owner of the premises and ordered him to be acquitted.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE third day's entries, yesterday afternoon, compared with the two previous days of Bombay big meeting, were comparatively small. This was especially the case for the Stud Plate, the first event on the card, for which only four competed and in the Mansfield Plate, in which out of eleven only six faced the gate. Several exciting finishes, however, were witnessed, notably for the Midget Plate when Farewell won by a neck from Rose Ptarmigan, proving an excellent third by only a head. The gathering in the two enclosures was by no means so large as on Saturday, but notwithstanding this, owing to several upsets the bookmakers appear to have made a good time of it. In the Steward's Plate, which was the feature of the evening, Minimus, a rank, outsider snatched, an easy victory from Signorina, who left the paddock a hot favourite. For the Stud Plate only four entered. Miss Ascot was looked upon to win, but the race terminated in favour of Tyrant, an outsider, the favourite obtaining second place. A dozen horses stripped for the Town Plate. Oriental was installed a favourite, but another upset greeted his admirers, Bay Middleton in the finish proving equal to the occasion. Seven lined the barrier for the Colaba Plate, for which Riverside was considered a winner though many, pounced on Teatwood. The finish however, found Galley Slave victorious by three-quarters of a length from the favourite. Half a dozen horses stripped in the race for the Mansfield Plate. Dulcimer was declared the most likely, and this Galloway never once left the issue in doubt. The Stewards Plate attracted nine entrants, Signorina was largely invested on, but again the outside Minimus reversed the anticipated state of affairs. The last event formed in number the biggest event of the evening, no less than fourteen horses having entered. The event was an open affair, and though the majority of sportsmen pounced on Rose and Ptarmigan, Farewell secured the win from Rose by a neck in a most exciting encounter. The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was again in attendance. Details:—

The Stud Plate.—Rs 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for country bred horses which have not won flat races value Rs. 900 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,500. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b ch g Tyrant 6st.....Kamad 1
H H Kaur Sahib of Patiala's br ch m Luckpenny 7st 3lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr E C Ramshaw's b ch m Miss Ascot 7st 7lbs Melsom 3

Also ran:—Rosemary, 6st., Dhondi.

The Race.—A good start. After covering a short distance in a bunch Miss Ascot took up the running with Luckpenny and Tyrant close at its heels. On the straight Luckpenny shot out but lost the lead near home to Tyrant, who won by three-quarters of a length, Ascot racing home third. Half a length divided second and third. Time 1min. 17 2-5secs.

Betting—6 to 4 on Miss Ascot, 2 to 1 against Luckpenny, 6 to 1 against Tyrant, and 20 to 1 against Rosemary.

The Town Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs. M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 9st 12lbs.....Foster 1
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 9st 3lbs.....Kamad 2
Mr Yussof Yunasee's b a h Yerbo 7st 5lbs Melsom 3

Also ran:—Skylark, 8st, 6lbs, Kanai; Moon, 8*12, C. B. Mahomed; Mooreed 8-11 Hoyt; Money Spinner 8-10, Robertson; Shaiboob, 8-7, Bowker; Hermit, 8-5, Southal; Sirjimal, 7-12, Ames; Little Joker, 7-10, Elliott; Panala II, 5-13, Trahan.

The Race.—Another good race. The field got away well in a bunch. On passing the curve, Bay Middleton held the lead with Oriental preceding Yerbo for second place. This order was maintained to the finish. Won by three-quarters of a length, a head dividing second and third. Time 1min. 35 3-5secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Oriental 6 to 1 Bay Middleton, 8 to 1 Sirjimal 10 to 1 Moon, Mooreed, Yerbo, Hermit and Panala II, 20 to 1 Money Spinner, and 30 to 1 Skylark.

The Colaba Plate.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1902. Distance—1 mile and 2 furlongs.

Mr E J Marshall's ch e g Galley Slave 8st 2lbs Ames 1
Mr J C Galstaun's b nth am h Riverside 11 8st 9lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Jim Gosper 8st 3lbs Russell 3

Also ran:—Nat Gould, 9st 5lbs, Kamad; Testwood, 8 9, Hoyt; Misty, 8-0, Robertson; Stoddart, 7-4, Trahan.

The Race—The horses got away well together and remained well in a bunch till near the half mile post where Galley Slave advanced with Jim Gosper and Riverside close behind. The home turn found Galley Slave first Jim Gosper second, and Riverside third. Near the winning post Jim Gosper was overtaken by Riverside, Galley Slave however, finishing winner by three-quarters of a length; a neck separated second and third. Time—2min 11 4-5secs.

Betting—7 to 4 against Jim Gosper 3 to 1 against Riverside; 5 to 1 against Galley Slave and Testwood 6 to 1 Nat Gould, 30 to 1 Stoddart, 50 to 1 Misty.

The Mansfield Plate.—Rs 4,000; out of which second receives Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. A Handicap for horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer 9st 12lbs Robinson 1
Mr T L Roberts b aus g Kingston 8st 11lbs Morrison 2
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus m Carreewick 6st 9lbs.....Kamad 3

Also ran:—Royalist 9 4 Robertson; Harpist 9-0 Foster; Chillegoe 7-0

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY CO., LD.

AN INCREASED DIVIDEND.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office in Apollo Street., Fort, Mr. F. A. Reddie, presiding.

THE REPORT.

The directors' report stated :—The nett receipts of the line for the first six months of 1904, as received from Government, amounted to Rs. 59,546 out of which your directors declared an "ad interim" dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 48,750. From July to December, the nett receipts are reckoned approximately at Rs. 42,000 which, added to the amount carried forward from 1903, and the first six months of the present year, and after deducting the necessary expenses, leave a balance of Rs. 47,073-0-1 available for disposal. In order to make the dividend up to 5 per cent. for the year, The directors propose to transfer Rs. 2 302-14-10 from the Reserve Fund, (one object of which is to equalise dividends) and they trust this will meet with approval. After making this transfer the Reserve Fund will stand at Rs. 30,000 and the amount available for disposal will be Rs. 49,975-14-11, which the directors propose to apply as follows :—Dividend for the second half year ending 31st December 1904, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or Rs. 12-8-0 per share, making 5 per cent. for the 12 months, free of income-tax Rs. 48,750-0-0 balance to be carried forward Rs. 1 225-14-11. total Rs. 49,975-14-11. Goods and passenger traffic have shown a marked improvement and the directors realise that this is largely due to the working agency and to the unflagging interest taken in the line by Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram. The number of passengers for the half year ending 30th June increased from 1,53,981 in 1903, to 1,71,687, and it is estimated that for the last six months, the figures will be approximately 1,68,330 in 1904 as against 1,51,147 in 1903. In goods, a similar satisfactory increase is noticeable, and whereas in 1903 for the first six months 21,770 tons were carried, in 19.4 for the same period 25,797 tons were lifted and earned Rs. 55,022, and the Audited Returns up to the middle of December 1904 showed a steady improvement on the preceding year. It is satisfactory to know there has been a material increase in the through booking of wheat and oil seeds compared with 1903, and the public goods traffic for the first six months shews a net increment of about Rs. 17,0 0.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said :—A year ago he had to preface his remarks by regretting that more than a 4 per cent dividend was then impossible. At the same time, he expressed his belief that a more satisfactory state of affairs was probable, and, as they would have seen from the report, there had been so marked an improvement in the passenger and goods traffic, they were able to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent and still leave the Reserve Fund intact. The following figures would doubtless interest them : In 1903 between January & June nearly 1,54,000 persons travelled over the line, But in 1904 nearly 1,72,000 were conveyed. and comparing the latter half of the year, they found as many as 1,67,290 passengers against 1,49, 469 in 1902, which meant an actual increase in number of 35,527 and in earnings of Rs. 8,997 for the six months. The goods traffic showed equally satisfactory results, and whereas in 1903, 9,37,375 maunds were carried earning Rs. 61,506, last year, 13,15,389 maunds were lifted and Rs. 83,378 rotted, being an increase in the earnings of Rs. 23,572 or some Rs., 32,000 more for passengers and goods. It appeared from the statistic furnished by the Working Agency that there had been a satisfactory improvement in the quantity of cotton, grain, wheat, oil-seeds, (especially tilseed), provisions, spices, and sugar during the half year ending June 1904 as compared with the same period in 1903. At one time the bulk of the goods traffic consisted of fire wood, but this although heavy was rather less than formerly and was about 900 tons less last year but this decrease was more than made up by the satisfactory increase of 3,200 tons wheat, 2,400 tons seeds and 500 tons provisions. Nothing further had been heard from Government regarding the proposed extensions Ahmednagar to from Idar and from Talod to Samlaji via Modasa.

The motion was seconded and the report was adopted.

A dividend for the second half year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum or Rs. 12-8 per share, making 5 percent for the 12 months, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai was re-elected a director, and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY CO., LD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office in Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. F. A. Reddie presiding.

THE REPORT.

The directors in their report stated :—We have the pleasure to announce that the traffic over the line has been satisfactory during the year. For the 12 months ending 31st December, the net receipts of the line as received from Government are sufficient to pay a dividend of 4 per cent per annum, without any assistance in the form of rebate from the main line. You will see from the revenue accounts that the total net earnings for the first half of the year amounted to Rs. 28,775, while for the second half they are reckoned approximately at Rs. 20,000. It will be seen from the balance sheet that the amount available for disposal is Rs. 25,142-7-9 from which your directors recommend appropriating as under :—Dividend for the second half of the year ending 31st December 1904, at Rs. 2 per share or 4 per cent for the year, Rs. 22,000,—Income-tax, Rs. 1,227-10 8, —Balance to be carried forward Rs. 1,914-13-1 ; total Rs. 25,142-7-9."

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said : When last year, they met, he congratulated the shareholders on the results of this line, and he was glad to say that the traffic continued to shew a marked improvement especially for 3 months, April May and June when 71,035 passengers were carried and nearly 2,43,000 maunds of goods. Those figures shew at the large increase of 20,04c passengers and nearly 79,000 maunds of goods. Again comparing the 6 months, July to December 1904 with the preceding year, as many as 1,52,638 passengers were carried, being an increase of 40,087. During this period, however, a decrease in goods was noticeable and earnings from this source amounted to Rs. 2,004 less, notwithstanding this, the last 6 months of 1904 shewed a nett increase in receipts of Rs. 3 302 or some Rs. 10,000 for 9 months, over 1903. It might interest them to know what the traffic in goods consists of, and from particulars furnished through the courtesy of Mr. Crommelin he learnt that fire-wood formed the bulk and during the first half of 1904 as much as 11,366 tons were carried and there was every reason to believe that they should get good fire-wood traffic for the next three or four years. He was glad to add that there was a very steady and noticeable improvement in cotton, oil-seeds, salt, sugar and sundries, and the General Traffic Manager told them that the traffic in ordinary merchandise was steadily increasing, and he had every reason to think the increase would be maintained. He had hopes of being able to tell them some definite regarding the extension of the line to Dhandooka, but regretted to say they had heard nothing further from Government who, however, informed them last June the matter was under consideration. With reference to the revenue account for the past year, he should like to point out that since the same was made up the earnings for the past six months had proved to be larger than anticipated and amounted to Rs. 21,261. The result of this would be that the Company would not receive the Rs. 5 000. Office allowance from the B, B, and C. I. Railway, as in accordance with the agreement with the Secretary of State any earnings over and above 4 per cent. went to the reduction of that allowance. The figures would be adjusted in next year's account, but the net results would be approximately the same as those shown.

The report was adopted.

A dividend for the second half of the year ending 31st December last at Rs. 2 per share or 4 per cent. for the year was declared. Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai was re-elected a director and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200. special vote of thanks to Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram for his services on the line was moved from the Chair and carried by the meeting. The proceeding terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

10, Charnley Grove, Blackpool, Eng.,

Doan's Ointment cured me of piles in Oct. 1899. It is now 25 months since the cure, and I want to say I have had no return of this annoying complaint during the period. (Signed) Mrs. Howarth. (Of all Chemists.)

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Narayen Anantrao Wagle was charged with theft of ornaments and a Government promissory note of the value of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Binning, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the defence.

Mr. Wadia, for the accused, pleaded guilty to the charge of simple theft, but not to the charges of theft as a servant or forgery.

Mr. Binning, for the Crown, accepted the plea and offered to tender pardon to the accused on the charge of forgery.

His Lordship accepted the suggestion of the prosecution, and passed a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on the accused.

KIDNAPPING PARSEE BOYS.

Ramchunder Tookaram, a Purdesee, was charged with kidnapping two Parsee boys, aged about ten and eight years respectively, and with other offences. Mr. Mankar, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and the accused was defended by Mr. Mirza Akbarkhan. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the jury found the prisoner guilty on the charges ; and his lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

ALLEG ORGERY OF VALUABLE SECURITIES.

Ramrao Anandrao Kirtikar was tried on charges of forging endorsements to three Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each between January and August last, of abetment and of using as genuine forged valuable securities. Mr. Binning, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Chunilal, H. Sitalvad, defended the accused. Mr. Rustom Wadia, appeared on behalf of Narayen Anandrao Wagle, who had turned King's evidence in this case, and who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on his having pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in respect of this and other property.

The case for the prosecution was outlined by Mr. Binning, Counsel said that the complainant's mother bequeathed to him certain property, some promissory notes among them. The valuables were kept in a safe in the house, and Wagle, who lived in the house, was a relative much trusted in financial affairs. Accused and Wagle seemed to have taken to betting, and to have got into financial difficulties in consequence. To tide over these difficulties, Wagle was induced to take out some jewels from the safe, which were disposed of. Falling into further trouble, they disposed of three blank (unendorsed) pieces of promissory notes, one for Rs. 1,000 and two for Rs. 500 each. Other promissory notes were taken away for the same purpose. In certain cases, the endorsements "Pay to Ramrao Anandrao Kirtikar." was written by the accused, the signature of the complainant was made by the approver Wagle once. when the complainant asked Wagle to show him the notes, he could not produce them ; but showed instead of them a piece of paper, purporting to have been issued from the Bank to the effect that the notes were forwarded to Calcutta. Further inquiry brought the whole thing to light.

The case for the prosecution hed not concluded when the Court adjourned till 10-30 a. m., to-day.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

Monday.—Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly over the greater part of North-West and Central India and has been steady or has risen slightly elsewhere except in Baluchistan where it has given way slightly to briskly. Local precipitation has occurred in the West Himalaya and Sub-Himalayas and Circars coast. Vizagapatam reports 2 inches, Ranikhet 1, Simla 1-2 inch. Fine weather is probable in India and Burma during the next 24 hours, but the weather is disturbed in Persia and the disturbance has commenced affecting Baluchistan where light precipitation may occur.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran for the week ending 18th Februery 1905 :—

	Temperature		Rainfall	
February	Max.	Min.	Inches	Cents
12th	79°	66°	...	—
13th	81°	64°	...	—
14th	80°	67°	...	—
15th	75°	62°	...	...
16th	68°	59°	—	5
17th	76°	64°	...	...
18th	73°	59°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Berar and Central and United Provinces and at Malegaon and has been steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is now considerably above the average at most places.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Akola, Ahmednagar and Negapatam, while north-easterly to south-easterly breezes or calms prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh at Bombay and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are much cooler than usual in all districts except in the Madras Presidency. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 38° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity—The sky is clear almost everywhere.

Rain—A few drops are reported from Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure is relatively high in Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar, and fresh to strong northerly winds are likely on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A PETITION DISMISSED.

THE petition of G. Mangel and Co., Limited, of Dindigul, against Bertie Smith and Co., Limited, for the winding up of the latter company, was disposed of at the High Court by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee on Friday. Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for Bertie Smith and Co., and asked the Court to dismiss the petition with costs, informing his Lordship that an exparte decree, on which the petition was based, had been set aside on appeal by the Madura Court, and that the claim of the petitioner had subsequently been dismissed with costs at Dindigul and that the petition was a malicious and vexatious one. The original decree had been obtained in the Dindigul Court without a regular service of the summons, and the petition was actually filed whilst steps were being taken to have this decree set aside.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee dismissed the petition with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	5	15
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	22	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	22	36	56
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	12	9	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	34	33	74
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	4	5
G Mahim and Worli.....	2	2	14
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	17
Total	99	116	240
Total plague deaths to date...	281,023	233,373	
Same date last year	98	96	192

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
23	15

MURDER OF A RAJPUT WOMAN.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in a case against Pasla Bijla who was convicted by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Acting Sessions Judge of Broach, in November last, of abetment of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

In this case the appellant (accused No. 2) and two others were committed on a charge of murder, and No. 1. Pahadsang, on the additional charge of criminal misappropriation. It appeared that Bai Anup was a Rajput woman, married to one Jugmal Kubair who died about fifteen years ago. Since his death she resided with her brother Narsi. Later on she, one Bechar, and accused No. 1 resided together in the same house at Saikha. About the end of last August, on account of want of rains, Bechar left with the bullocks for the Rajpipla jungles to feed them there, leaving Bai Anup and No. 1 behind in the house. A few days thereafter, the latter two were seen leaving the village in company, and Bai Anup had not been seen or heard of subsequently. Bechar returned on the night of the 11th September, and got the key of the house from the maid-servant Sada, with whom No. 1 had left it. The next morning, a man, while returning from a village, marked some wild birds hovering over Bai Anup's field. On going to the spot, he observed some bones lying there, with three female garments close by. Information was given to the police. On the evening of the day on which No. 1 and Bai Anup were seen going together, No. 1 alone returned, and on being questioned by the maid-servant Sada, intimated that Bai Anup had gone to Kalam on a visit to a sick brother of hers. On the third day, No. 1 handed over the key of the house to Sada, asking her to hand it over to his brother Bechar on his return, and saying that he himself was going to his native village. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge felt satisfied that Bai Anup's death was proved. It was true that the corpse had not been found intact and identified by the relations beyond all shadow of doubt, but nevertheless and for all practical purposes and for the purposes of this judicial trial, her death might well be accepted as fairly established by the evidence. No. 1 had made a statement in which he said that, four days after the departure of Bechar, Bai Anup asked him to go to the field with her to dig. They went, and he was digging, when Pasla, accused No. 2 came up there with a Bhil. No. 2 was a servant of Bai Takhat, between whom and Bai Anup enmity existed. He found fault with the way No. 1 was digging, took his pick in his hands, saying he would show how the thing was to be done. He then dealt a blow with the blunt edge of the axe on the head of Bai Anup, who fell down, No. 3 cut her throat with a knife of his. Being frightened No. 1 said he ran away. He went home and again returned to the field in the evening. Anup's corpse was lying in the same spot. He took away the ear-rings, spread earth over the corpse, and returned home. He then went to Amod, where he disposed of the gold ear-rings for Rs. 40. This statement, said the Sessions Judge, was no confession of any guilt in connection with Bai Anup's death, though it was an admission of criminal misappropriation. Accused No. 2 made a clear statement of his guilt. If any one wished for Bai Anup's death, it was probably Bai Takhat, and if so the safest man Bai Takhat could employ was her servant, accused No. 2. The fact that the murderers did not take away the ornaments, but left them on the body, showed that their object was anything but greed of money. No. 2 was found guilty of abetment of murder. Against No. 3 there was no sufficient evidence ; he was found not guilty, and ordered to be discharged. No. 1 was found guilty of criminal misappropriation and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. No. 2, Pasla, the appellant, was found guilty of abetment of murder, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, Captain G. Ghezzo, from Trieste yesterday morning: Miss Andrews, Mrs. Adams, Revd Bridge, Revd Cunningham, Mr Elson, Miss Farthing, Mrs Griffiths, Mr Grill, Revd and Mrs Gill and child, Mr and Mrs. Heller, Mr Ahmed Hamdi and 3 gentlemen, Revd and Mrs Ireland Jones, Mr Jseistoger, Revd Malcolm Jun, Miss Maher, Mrs and Miss Z J Merenrian, Mr J K Orfanidi, Miss Van der Pant, Mrs Le Ray, Mr Racek, Miss Ryan, Mr Schuck, Mr C Yanussuci, Mr and Mrs Turner, Nurse and 3 infants. Mr Meiband and Mrs K Wieslelek,

ASLEEP IN THEIR SADDLES.

In hand-to hand conflict men shouted, struggled, wrestled, thrust, advanced, and withdrew. By dusk the cannon and muskets were almost useless and as darkness came down, the survivors fell asleep where they stood, riders in their saddles horses in their traeks."

It was an infernal battle. Grape and shrapnel flew like hail that October day, and history says the field was full of human victims. Yet on ground sodden with blood, and in an atmosphere reeking with the fumes of hell men slept soundly. The reason is plain, do you say ? Possibly ; but hold the question until you read the letters which follow. They tell the stories of actual experience, not on the field of war, but of the actual battle of life, a struggle that with most people lasts in one form or another, as long as they live. With some the fiercest struggle they have to make is for a livelihood with others and it is for the recovery or the preservation of health.

Mrs. Susan Helders was born in England some seventy-eight years ago, and came out to this colony 71 years ago. She has kept a grocery store at Van de Leur and Longmarket Streets, Cape Town, for 38 years, and is well known to many merchants and residents in Cape Town. In a letter dated August 16th, 1904, she says :—" I am seventy-eight years of age, and am positive I owe the prolongation of my life to that excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup. Thirty years ago I fell into a low weakly state of health. I lost my appetite and, what was worse, I could not sleep at nights, and I became nervous and startled at the least noise or sound. I was also troubled with biliousness, and my stomach could not retain anything I ate. My bowels acted irregularly and caused splitting headaches. Doctors did not appear to understand my case, and instead of becoming any better I grew worse.

"I was conversing with a friend one day about the good qualities of medicines, when I was told that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup would cure me if I would give it a trial. I began to use it and from that day I commenced to mend. All the very distressing symptoms have left me, and I have been able to attend to business ever since my cure, which was seven years ago. My children all use Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion, and I recommended it to a number of my customers."

Mr. I. de Kierk is a foreman packer in one of the largest wholesale houses in Port Elizabeth. He was born in South Africa, and came to Port Elizabeth from Aberdeen, C. C. fifteen years ago. He lives in Sprigg street. Writing on July 27th to the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says;—" Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved of inestimable value to me. Five years ago I fell into a very bad state of health through indigestion. For months my life was a misery to me; I could neither eat nor sleep and was unable to work for days together. Whenever I ate any solid food I suffered terrible pains in my stomach followed by sickness. I tried a great many until three years ago I was induced to give medicines, but failed to get any relief, until three years ago I was induced to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. After taking only a few doses I began to improve, and by the time I had taken four bottles it had thoroughly cured me. I can now eat heartily and do a good day's work. I am glad to testify to the merits of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may use this statement in any way you wish."

The battle story, the facts of Mrs. Helders' and Mr. de Kierk's suffering, and the moral of them are all obvious. The soldiers and the horses were tired, but healthy ; so they slept in spite of their exhaustion. But these quiet people living at home could not sleep because their exhaustion was not natural ; it was due to the disorder caused by their ailments. The same remedy that cured them has cured hundreds of thousands ; it stands unrivalled and is within the reach of all.

What can be more criminal than to substitute one medicine for another ? Yet this a common thing in India, where Grimault's Syrup of Hyphosphite of Lime has saved thousands of consumptives.

You must get "Grimault's" and no imitation.

PROFIT SHARING IN INDIA.

INTERESTING RAJPUT EXPERIMENT.

THE SALT MINES OF MANDI.

A Rajput State in the mid-Himalayan region, sundered by many a mile of hill-roads from the clatter and jostle of intrusive Western notions, is perhaps the last place to which one would look for novelties in the regulation of relations between capital and labour. Yet the State-owned and State-managed salt mines of Mandi have for the past fifteen years been worked on a system of profit sharing between employer and employed which might have been devised for some model factory by a reforming Marxian economist. From the gross income by sale of salt is deducted all expenditure, including the ordinary wages of direction and labour. The net profits thus calculated are reduced by a sum regarded as representing the minimum net income which the State might expect to receive, even if no special effort were made by its servants. The balance is an item which will rise or fall by a very substantial percentage according to the energy with which the men apply themselves to their work, and a state proportion of this item is divided annually between officials and workmen in accordance with the scale of ordinary wages. Suppose, for instance that the gross receipts vary from a lakh of rupees to a lakh and twenty thousand, and that the expenditure including wages is twenty-five thousand. The minimum net revenue which the State considers that it may expect is fixed at seventy thousand. The remaining amount, to be divided between the State and the wage-earners varies from five thousand to twenty-five thousand so that energy and industry may multiply by five the share of the profits assigned to each man. It is evidently a far stronger incentive that, say, ten per cent. of the surplus profits should be made available for the workers, than that their share should be calculated on the whole of the net income which can only be raised by a comparatively small percentage whatever efforts are made to increase it and the special merit of the system appears to lie in this device, which has made the benefit of increased industry palpable to even the meanest intelligence.

SUITABLE FOR INDIANS.

This profit sharing scheme has been discovered by the "Civil and Military Gazette," and the journal proceeds to comment;—The wage earner of this country, whom the casual observer is perhaps prone to regard as singularly eager for immediate profit, has some characteristics to which a system of the kind described adjust itself with peculiar propriety. He has an ingrained affection for the prospect of an extra dole, of something over and above his ordinary wage, which will reach him with a glamour of the uncertain and unexpected and will sometimes be cheerful with a diminished wage if a hint of a possible inam be given to him. It is a matter of common observation, for example, that a native gentleman will find a syce to do double work for half the pay which a European would give, and in such a case inquiry will generally disclose the fact that there is something extra given, for clothing and meals with the hope of yet further bounty at the Holi festival or on occasion of a betrothal or a marriage in the family. The total probably falls short of the European wage by little, if any, but the important points is that the man works more cheerfully, and works harder because the way in which he is paid appeals more nearly to his complex yet child-like nature than the dull regular distribution of the same prosaic inexpansive total on the first of each calendar month. If a "luni" worth one rupee be substituted for a cash payment of one rupee eight annas, it will very possibly be found that the recipient's satisfaction is substantially increased. But one would not be understood as advocating this particular form of adjustment to Oriental idiosyncracy.

The Mandi system, while utilizing the penchant of the native of Indian for the extra and as it were unexpected dole, has introduced a new element by making the dole dependent mainly on his own efforts. There is always a danger (it is not confine to India) that the employee with regular work and a fixed wage will sink into the apathetic habit of doing no more than will suffice to save him from fine or dismissal. This tendency is checked by a plan having some of the advantages of payment by the piece, and the success which has apparently been attained makes the experiment worthy of imitation elsewhere.

BOMBAY RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The Flying Plate.—Forest, Lady Avon, Nervara, Nightingale, Leda, Sainte Marquise, Blue Blood, Childs, Guide and Tubal Cain.

The Mahaluxmi Plate.—Day Dream late Idler, Musketeer, Minerva II, Bouquet, Nightingale, Tecoota, Blue Blood, Childs Guide, Gnutio, Banker Swiftsure, Firecracker, Hillsborough, and Carburton.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse.—Gallant Brunny, Bay Middleton, Hyderi, Rasheed, Royal Blood, and Mameluke.

The Second Dealers.—Bayroot, Horrak, Thames, Ghazi, Antonio, Nepaul, Golden Gate, Hazard, Salvador, and Highlander.

The Lawn Plate.—Lady Jets, Lady Lovely, Filbert and Lucretia.

The Asian Plate.—Fareed II. Young Shahin, Evermore and Bruiser.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 20 February.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(" Gazette of India," February 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—Maj S B Smith I M S Bengal forenoon of 9th Dec 1904, Capt E H J K Bamfield I M S Bengal forenoon of 12th Dec Capt L J M Deas M B I M S afternoon of 14th Dec Lieut R J Bradley M B I M S afternoon of 7th Dec Lieut F A F Barnacre M B I M S forenoon of 12th Dec Lieut C I Davys M B I M S forenoon of 7th Dec Lieut H Rose M B I M S forenoon of 12th Dec Lieut P G Easton I M S forenoon of 11th Dec Lieut W J Collinson M B I M S forenoon of 9th Dec Lieut C L Dunn I M S forenoon of 10th Dec.

Lieut Col S J Thomson C I E I M S Bengal Sanitary Commissioner United Provinces is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India on medical certificate for six months in continuation with effect from the 1st Feb or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Major J Chaytor White M D I M S Bengal Deputy Sanitary Commissioner United Provinces is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner United Provinces during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel S J Thomson C I E I M S or until further orders.

Mr H G Taylor 1st Asstt and offig Depy Supt Fort Blair is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R A Lyall a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th February combined wit furlough for three months under articles 23d and 308 b of the Civil Service Regulations

The services of Lieutenant J F Woodham Doubie Company Officer 76th Punjabis are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St George for employment as Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the Nayar Brigade in Travancore with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major J R Hill 120th Rajputana Infantry is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda in addition to his own duties with effect from the 1st February.

The services of Lieutenant L S Whitehurch Indian Army are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Provinces for employment with Frontier Militia.

With reference to notification No. 1087-E C dated the 11th April 1901, the Viscount de Wrem Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay resumed charge of his office on the 8th February.

The Hon'ble Mr C S Bayley C S I a Resident of the 1st class is appointed to be Resident at Hyderabad with effect from the 1st March 1905 vice the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir D W K Barr K C S I whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Major H Daly C S I, C I E a Resident of the 2nd class is appointed on return from leave to be a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with effect from the date of assuming charge.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

SIXTY ARRESTS REPORTED.

THE bomb outrage in Paris reported on Jan. 31, resulted in several persons being injured, and the police have made sixty arrests.

The explosive was thrown down outside No. 13 Avenue de la Republique, into the middle of a group of police and Republican Guards, who were on duty in connection with a meeting held to protest against the recent events in Russia, and at the time the bomb was thrown the gathering was dispersing.

The chief speakers at the meeting were M. Rubanovich, who drew a picture of the unhappy condition of the Russian proletariat, and M. Jaures, who traced the history of social evolution in Russia. M. De Prossense declared that the recent events would bring about social democracy in Russia. The meeting adopted a resolution sympathising with the Russian people, and condemning the events of January 22.

A Central News message from Paris that it has been ascertained that the bomb which was thrown in the Avenue de la Republique at the Salle Tivoli was aimed at the notice. The bomb struck the window shutters of a dyeworks, and a violent explosion occurred, smashing all the windows on the first floor. A panic ensued, the crowd flying in all directions. Ten persons were found to have been more or less seriously injured.

M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, and M. Girard, Chief of the Laboratory, soon arrived at the scene of the outrage, and while one party of police searched the debris for fragments of the bomb, others were active in arresting suspected persons. Among others, they captured two men who were running away with their faces covered with blood. These men and a woman, also in the hands of the police, are believed to be implicated. On the other hand, it is reported that the culprits were probably two Russian female students who had attended the meeting, but who have not been arrested. Other Russian refugees are under suspicion.

Discussing the affair, Reuter states the "Echo de Paris" says the police inquiry would seem to show that the bomb was not thrown, nor was it intentionally placed before No. 13 of the street. It is believed that the person who carried it was jostled in the crowd, and let it fall to the ground. The police think that two of the men arrested at the time, who are somewhat severely injured, were with the author of the outrage. If they were not themselves the authors. These two men, one of whom had his face covered with blood, while the other had a leg broken were taken with seven other to the police station. Other persons who fled towards the Place de la Republique, were taken to the Chateau D' Eau Barracks. One of them is a Russian, A Republican Guard, whose rifle was broken in two, has become suddenly deaf.

POWERFUL BOMB.

According to the first examination, the bomb seams to have been a very powerful one. It was made of a cylinder of steel of the best quality, filled with shoe-nails, revolver, bullets, and small shot. The explosive matter must have been dynamite. The "Echo de Paris" adds that at about two o'clock in the morning the police made raids near the scene of the explosion. In a bar in the Avenue de la Republique ten men were arrested, several of whom are known as dangerous Anarchists. Among them is the man Francois, or Francis, who was connected with similar outrages in 1893 and 1894.

This journal states that the police regard a man named Chevalier, who had his hand injured and was arrested as the author of the outrage. He was watched by detectives all night. Two women who were in his company took to flight on the arrival of the police, and an active search is being made for them.

5 INJURED AND 60 ARRESTED.

According to the latest information, five persons in all were injured, viz., two Republican Guards and two men and a woman, who are under arrest.

The "Petit Journal" says that the man in the hands of the police, who is regarded as the author of the outrage, is a Russian, and that fifteen Russians were arrested in the course of the night. By three o'clock in the morning about sixty persons had been arrested including a few women.

The "Eclair" says that a search is being conducted in connection with the infernal machine found outside Prince Troubetzkoi's house particularly among Russian refugees. The Prince, however, is not aware that he has enemies, and had not received any threatening letter.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SIXTH DAY.

Y R A Race for Yachts not exceeding 30 ft L R—sails at 3 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance M S	Entered by
Sapphire.....	Scr	Capt Muter R E, and Mr R H Hopkins
Melody	4 56	Mr J B K Macbeth

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy round Committee Vessel leaving them to Starboard round South Karanja Buoy thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving them to Port and finishing at Committee Vessel.

Course No 10—17·6 miles.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW 1905.

To be held on the Marine Line Maiden :—

FIRST DAY.—Tuesday 21ST FEBRUARY.

Ring No 1

3 0 p m Class 16—Arab Country-bred Polo Ponies
3 35 p m Class 17—Polo Ponies other than Arab and CB's
3 50 p m Special Prize for best Polo Pony on the show
4 0 p m Class 7—English and Colonial Hunters 14 2 and under.

Ring No 2

3 0 p m Class 1—English and Colonial Body Guard horses
3 10 p m Class 3—Volunteer Light Horse chargers
3 20 p m Class 1—English and Colonial chargers
3 45 p m Class 18—Ladies Hacks Arabs and CB's
4 0 p m Class 14—Ladies Hacks over 14·2 than Arabs and CB's

Arena

4 15 p m Class 31—Pony Jumping
4 45 p m Class 21—Single Harness over 14 2 other than Arabs and CB's
5 0 p m Class 20—Single Harness Arabs and CB
5 15 p m Class 27—Tandems
5 30 p m Class 29—Best complete turn out
5 45 p m Class 22—Single Harness 14 2 and under other than A and CB

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, 22ND FEBRUARY

7 30 a m Class 31—Driving Competition Single Harness
8 0 a m Class 32—Ladies Driving Competition
8 15 a m Class 30—Driving Competition Tandem
8 30 a m Class 29—Driving Competition Pairs

THIRD DAY—Thursday, 23RD FEBRUARY

Ring No 1

7 30 a m Class 42—Best new Importation English and Colonial
7 45 a m Class 19—Ponies suitable for Polo other than Arabs and CB's
8 0 a m Class 18—Arabs and Country Breds suitable for polo
8 15 a m Class 37—Best country bred
8 30 a m Class 38—Brood mares Arabs and CB's

Ring No 2

7 30 a m Class 36—Arab stallions over 14 hands
7 45 a m Class 37—Arab stallions 14 hands and under
8 0 a m Class 35—English and Colonial Stallions
8 15 a m Class 39—Brood Mares over 14 2 English and Colonial.
8 30 a m Class 40—Brood Mares under 14 2 English and Colonial.

THIRD DAY,—AFTERNOON

Ring No 1

3 0 p m Class 10—English and Colonial Hunters 14 2 and under regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds
3 20 p m Class 8—Arab and C B Hunters
3 10 p m Class 11—Arab and C B Hunters regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
3 50 p m Class 9—English and Colonial Hunters over 14 2 regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4 5 p m Special Prize for best Hunter in the Show

Ring No 2

3 0 p m Class 5—English and Colonial Hunters
3 40 p m Class 15—Ladies Horses 14 2 and under other than Arabs and CB's
4 0 p m Class 12—Best Hack 14 2 and under property of owner of one horse

Arena

4 15 p m Class 32—Horse Jumping
4 0 p m Class 22—Arab and Country Bred Pairs
5 10 p m Class 24—Pairs over 14 2 other than Arabs and CB's
5 20 p m Class 25—Pairs 14

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

As mentioned recently, says the "United Service Gazette" the Admiralty will require caretakers—married men for choice—for the large number of obsolete vessels which are to be moored at different points around the coast. As there is a considerable lack of employment just now, it may be useful to give a few particulars for the information of men of the Royal Fleet and Royal Naval Reserve to whom the Admiralty are very rightly giving the first offer of the jobs. The wages will be a guinea a week, with light, firing, and quarters found—the quarters being in the old officers' mess berths and cabins, which are to be fitted up for the men and their families to live in.

The "Broad Arrow" considers that the recommendation of the Esher Committee as to the formation of an Army Council was the most important reform proposed in their famous Report. Sir George Clarke, as an old War Office man, was well aware of the manner in which the Secretary of State for War and his Parliamentary colleagues overrode the opinions of the high military officials, who were regarded by the public as responsible for the efficiency of the Army, and the Army Council was no doubt his device to put an end to this undesirable state of affairs. The plan recommended by the Esher Committee was sound and businesslike. All important measures affecting the organisation of the Army were to be considered by the Army Council and approved by it as a body. The time when the Secretary of State was able to act in direct opposition to the advice of his technical officers was to pass away, and the power hitherto wielded by him was to be vested in the Council. The preponderance of military opinion in the Council was moreover assured by the provision that four out of its seven members should be military officers, heads of the great divisions of the War Office.

But, continues the "Broad Arrow" as has frequently been said, it is not so much measures that matter as men, and even the most perfect schemes may be rendered inoperative through the lack of suitable qualities in the men appointed to carry them through. On paper the Army Council is a most efficient means for governing the Army; but, if what we hear is true, it is in reality a very different institution to what it should be. . . . It doubtless did not occur to strong men like Sir George Clarke and Sir John Fisher that the military members of the Army Council would not avail themselves of the powers placed at their disposal. Sir George Clarke and his naval colleague saw clearly the possibilities of the new organisation created by them, and in their capable hands the opportunities opened up to military members of the Army Council would have been utilised to the utmost; and we cannot believe it ever occurred to them that officers would be consent to abdicate the functions allotted to them and would allow their opinions on important matters to be overruled by the Secretary of State for War. Yet, if rumour be correct, we understand that this is what is actually happening. Furthermore, it is said that many subjects which should be submitted to the Army Council are dealt with by the Parliamentary officials of the War Office on their own responsibility, and that the Council is only assembled at the bidding of the Secretary of State to consider such proposals as he is pleased to place before it. If these reports are well-founded such a state of affairs is not only most deplorable for the Services, but equally discreditable to the Army Council. . . . The military members as a body do not, as we have stated, appear to realise their responsibilities and powers. We trust that in justice to themselves and in loyalty to the Service, whose interests are committed to their charge, they will ensure that the Army Council is the reality intended by the Esher Committee, and not merely a sham to be used by the Parliamentary officials to deceive the Army and the public."

We are pleased to notice that at length steps have been taken to reward the officers who did duty in Northern Nigeria during the operations in what is known as the Sokoto Burmi area in 1903. The list of honours published in Tuesday's "Gazette," is not large; but it is, at any rate, evidence that the policy of "out of sight out of mind" does not hold good at the Colonial Office, whatever may be the case elsewhere. The work done by Colonel Morland, and those who served under him, was exceedingly valuable, and the circumstances in which it was undertaken added no little to the credit due to those who avenged the cruel murder of Captain Moloney. It will be gratifying to the friends of the late Major Marsh, Royal West Kent Regiment, to find that his merits have not been allowed to pass unnoticed. He was a fine soldier who had established a reputation by fearless leading and able administration. His loss to the Army was great and a passage in the "Gazette" records the fact he would have been recommended to his Majesty for reward had he survived. Unfortunately he was called upon to give his life in the discharge of his duty in the field. His character, however, was so well known that it will be many a long year before his name is forgotten in Northern Nigeria, where he had won the affection of all with whom he was associated, including the black troops who, it is said, would have followed him anywhere, such was their admiration for him and their confidence in his powers as a commander. We give the despatches elsewhere and, although they are now ancient history, the work of the officers who carried the operations to a successful issue deserves to be recorded, for certainly as much individual bravery is shown by the British officer in our little wars as in larger operations which are given greater publicity by the press.

The prevention of wastage from the Army is occupying the earnest attention of the Army Council, and it is a subject deserving to rank in importance with that of the recruiting of the forces. In the return for the first nine months of 1903, which is the latest available, the discharges included 4,074 invalids, 969 men who were never likely to become efficient, and who, presumably, like the majority of the 2,974 men who were discharged for misconduct, should never have been enlisted. Such are the men who crowd the military hospitals and prisons. These, added to 1,434 miscellaneous discharges, make a very considerable total of men discharged for unsatisfactory reasons. There also received free discharge 983 men under Article 1142 of the pay Warrant—475 under sec. ii. (re-enlisted men), and 460 under sec. iii (urgent family reasons). We are not informed as to whether the free discharges have since increased, but general officers commanding have received an instruction that the rate is excessive and abnormal. The Army Council admits that 25 per cent. of this man who left the Army with free discharges were legitimately created, but no sufficient reason has been given for the discharge of some 50 per cent., more than a fair reason remaining 50 per cent., in certain districts, who should never have been discharged at all. The Warrant is fairly explicit. The men, under sec. iii., receive free discharges in order that they may support their parents—they become "soutiens de famil," as the French say—but a certain factitude seems to be given by the expression "or for any other such sufficient special cause." The Army Council is no disposed to admit that if a man's enlistment should deprive his parents of support he shall for that reason be discharged. Yet there are cases of men receiving free discharges within a week of enlistment, and the indulgence has grown to such an extent that serious loss occurs. Unless this wastage should not be checked, it is likely, sooner or later, that cases will have to be submitted to Parliament. It is all a matter of discrimination and of course, if the family bread-winner should die the man would have a good claim for a free discharge.

During the South African War it became necessary for the War Office authorities to refuse the desired permission to many experienced officers who were desirous of proceeding to the front. Their services were, it was pointed out urgently needed at home to cope with the abnormally heavy work falling upon garrisons depleted for the most part of Regulars and filled up with Reservists and Militiamen. We have steadily and consistently advocated in these columns that the authorities, in distributing the honours and rewards so liberally bestowed upon the South African warriors would have done an act of grace and of justice had they recognised the invaluable services rendered by the home toilers in our time of stress. Mr. Brodrick promised in the City once that these officers were not to be forgotten, but the promise has never been properly fulfilled. These officers—some of the ablest and best in the Service, as events proved—were mortified at the lost prospect of "seeing service." They accepted however, the tremendous burden cast upon them in all good faith, did their duty cheerfully in carrying out the work of mobilisation, and in keeping matters going, with frequently no trained staff to give the all-necessary helping hand. For these strenuous efforts, so loyally made, the country, it seems to us, owes a debt of gratitude which it ought to show itself ready and willing to acknowledge and reward.

A few days ago, in a paragraph announcing the withdrawal of the "Erebus" and "Fisgard," it was we stated that the ships were not a success. As a matter of fact, this statement was not correct. The reason for their abolition as floating workshops is that they have no steam motive power of their own, and could not possibly be towed about in war time, otherwise the vessels had answered their purpose most admirably. For instance, the "Erebus" was designed to look after 16 destroyers, but during the Baltic Fleet episode, she had over 30 of those vessels quartered on her, and kept them going for a month, which was an extremely creditable performance. It is announced that the "Imperieuse" will take her place, but although that vessel has the advantage of being able to proceed to sea under her own steam, she cannot be as efficient a repairing base as her predecessor. Besides it is surely undesirable to saddle the dockyards with work which can be much better performed by a specially fitted repairing ship.

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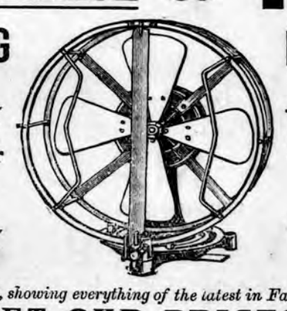

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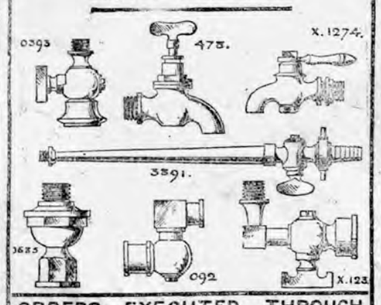

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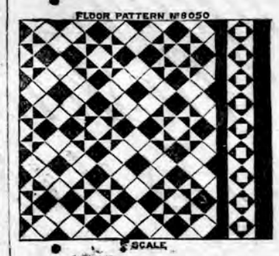

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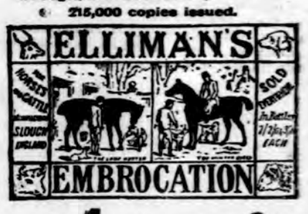

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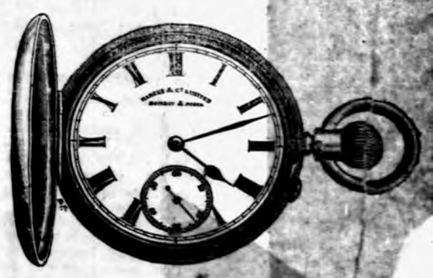

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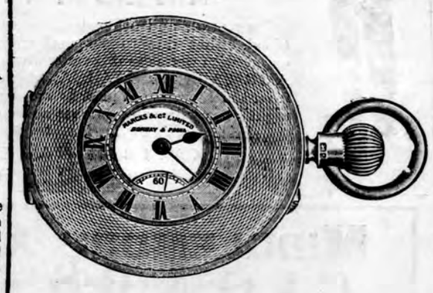

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

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BEWARE OF CHEAP COVERS

DUNLOP TYRES

(STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

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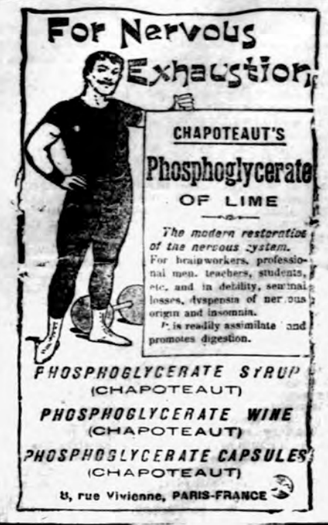

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